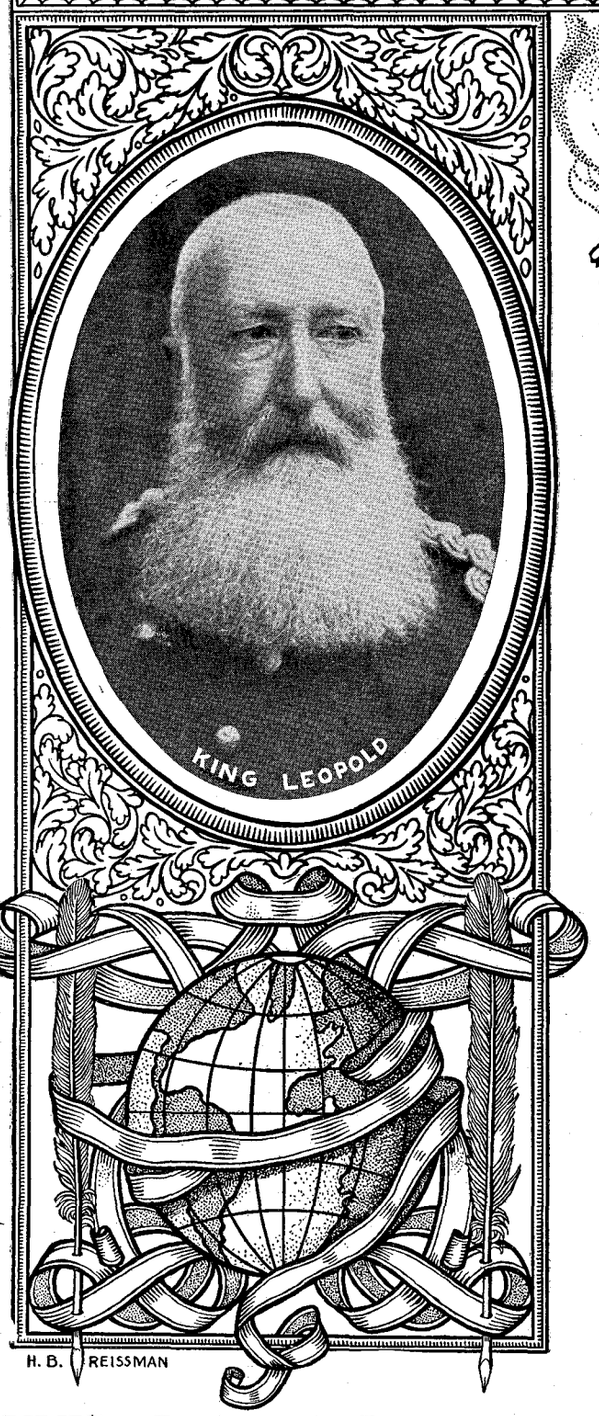
The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7th, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Vol. XXXIII., No. 2. Whole No. 847. NEW YORK, JULY 14, 1906. Price per Copy, 10c

E M Shepard Jr 06
1408 Benton Av



CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Problems that Confront Secretary Root 39
The English Railway Disaster 40
Home Views of Pennsylvania Fusion 41
The Laborer in Packingtown 43
The President's Trip to Panama 44
The Independent Newspaper 45
Topics in Brief 45

LETTERS AND ART:

"New York—The Sham Musical City" 46
Giving American Mural Painters the Preference 47
The New Literature and Drama of Hungary . . . 48
The Revival of Tragedy 48
A Curious Defense of Rousseau 49

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

California's Great Earth-Crack 50
Are Birds Musical? 51
A Mummy-Factory 52
Fish Kept Alive Out of Water 52
Wood-Eaters in California Waters 53
Elevators that Run on a Curve 53
The Corset Question 53
Transatlantic Wireless 54

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Believing Christ and Living Smith and Rousseau 55
Changes in the Theology of Congregationalism . 56
Separation of Church and State in Italy 56
The Club-Woman as a Religious Problem 57
Jewish Responsibility for Jewish Persecution . . 58

FOREIGN COMMENT:

Leopold's Promised Kongo Reforms 59
The Ominous Bloodthirstiness of the Spaniards . 60
German and British Peace Doves in London 60
The Military Menace in Russia 61

MISCELLANEOUS 63-68

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK and LONDON

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

RAILWAYS
STEAMSHIPS
TOURS

WHEN YOU MAKE YOUR TRAVEL and VACATION PLANS CONSULT the ADVERTISEMENTS IN

THE LITERARY DIGEST RECREATION DEPARTMENT

HOTELS
SUMMER CAMPS
TRAVEL

TRAVEL

"The D. H. Leading Tourists' Line of America"

THE ADIRONDACKS
The World In Its First Glory

Hundreds of moderate-rate boarding-houses and Hotels in and about Chestertown, Brant Lake, Schroon Lake, Friends Lake, Lake Luzerne, North Creek, Blue Mountain Lake and Indian Lake all reached from stations on the picturesque

Delaware & Hudson R.R.

All trains run via Saratoga Springs, with stop-over privilege. Parlor-car daily, except Sunday. Sleeper from New York Friday nights, returning from North Creek Sunday nights.

Send a two-cent postage stamp for beautiful illustrated folder **"The Adirondacks"** to **A. A. HEARD, General Passenger Agent, Albany, N. Y.**

TRAVEL

UNIVERSITY TRAVEL

GREEK CRUISE The most intensely interesting country in the world whether one most enjoys art, history, or natural scenery; yet the most difficult of access, and the least visited. We charter a special steamer. Sail from Naples, August 5th.
Leave New York July 17th, S. S. P. Oskar

BRITISH ISLES London, Oxford, the Shakespeare Country, Wales, the English and Scottish Lakes, Edinburgh, the Cathedral towns.
Sail August 4th, S. S. Finland
Write for Announcement.
Bureau of University Travel, 19 Trinity Pl., Boston

Physician who resided eight years in the Orient will conduct a small party

Around the World

Leisurely and luxurious travel. Best of references given and required. Party now partly formed. Applications considered in order of receipt. Sail late in September. LITERARY DIGEST, No. 550.

Late Summer Tour to Europe $485
September 15—November 12

Select private party with lady chaperon. **THE EAGER TOURS, 650 Union Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md.**

TRAVEL

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT

The most charming inland water trip on the American continent.
Steamers
"New York" and "Albany"
General Office, Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Leave New York 8:40 A. M., Albany 8:30 A. M. Sundays excepted.
Afternoon Boat:
Steamer "Mary Powell,"
3:10 P.M. from Desbrosses St. 1:45 (Saturday)

25th SEASON Round the World Tour
Special select party—strictly first-class arrangements—leaves in NOVEMBER. Address, for Illustrated Itinerary, Mrs. M. A. CROSLEY, 22 East 45th Street, New York City, or 308 East 15th Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

EUROPE Eight weeks sailing July 5, seven countries $375. Europe ten weeks sailing September 27, twelve countries $500. **Babcock's Tours, 1137 Dean Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.**

The Literary Digest's Recreation Department Pays

"We have found **The Literary Digest** the most satisfactory medium for advertising our foreign tours, and one of our parties was completed through one advertisement in your paper." MR. and MRS. EDWARD A. RONSON, Old World Tours, Yonkers, N. Y.

TRAVEL AND HOTELS

The
United States Hotel
Beach, Lincoln & Kingston Sts.
Boston, Mass.

Only two blocks from the South Terminal Station, and easily reached from North Station by Elevated Railway.
First-class Accommodations at Reasonable Rates
SEND FOR CIRCULARS

COOK'S ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
None so Good at any price. The Standard for 65 years.

Six Tours: Four Westward, Sept.-Nov.; Two Eastward, Dec.-Jan. Limited numbers; fares inclusive and most moderate. Beautifully illustrated programme; yours for the asking. Tickets only sold separately at lowest rates. SIMILAR TOURS to **Europe, Egypt** and **Palestine.**

THOS. COOK & SON,
New York (3 offices), Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, &c.

"A picture of Washington, both informing and entertaining."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

WASHINGTON

Its Sights and Insights

By HARRIET EARHART MONROE

A chatty, entertaining guide to the National Capital, full of anecdote and unconventional description.

"This is an extraordinarily readable account of the great capital."—*Lutheran Observer*, Phila.

12mo, Cloth. 184 Pages of Text & 40 Pages of Inserted Illustrations. Price, $1.00, net; by mail, $1.09.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

JUST WHAT YOU REQUIRE

The Travelers' Handbook
By JOSEPHINE TOZIER

A practical book prepared on new lines for travelers in the eastern hemisphere. It is not intended to take the place of such "Guide Books" as those of Baedeker, but full of suggestions helpful in directing the American abroad with regard to such perplexing matters as shopping, hotels, tips, foreign usages, etiquette, and many other details of comfort and convenience.

12mo, cloth. Price $1.00 net
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS

are more attractive than ever this season. The New York Central Lines Four-Track Series No. 10, "The St. Lawrence River from the Thousand Islands to the Saguenay" contains the finest map ever made of this region. Copy will be sent free, postpaid, on receipt of a two-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, Manager, General Advertising Department, Room 176 F, Grand Central Station, New York.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

REACH THE THOUSAND ISLANDS FROM EVERY DIRECTION

C. F. DALY, Passenger Traffic Mgr., NEW YORK
W. J. LYNCH, Passenger Traffic Mgr., CHICAGO

"In all the World no trip like this"
The Great Lakes of America
NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
SS. NORTH WEST
Leaves Buffalo Saturdays and Duluth Tuesdays
SS. NORTH LAND
Leaves Buffalo Wednesdays and Chicago Saturdays
AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN
To all lake resorts, including Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Houghton, Duluth, Harbor Springs, Milwaukee, and Chicago
TICKETS OPTIONAL (Rail or Steamship)
SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES
Write for particulars W. M. LOWRIE, G.P.A., 379 Broadway, N. Y. City

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EDUCATIONAL

School of Music

Northwestern University

A University Professional School for the comprehensive study of practical and theoretical music, located in Chicago's most attractive suburb. Certain courses include literary studies in College of Liberal Arts or Academy. Public School Music and Preparatory Departments. Faculty of 25 members. Catalogue upon request.

P. C. Lutkin, Dean, Music Hall, Evanston, Ill.

New Jersey, Bordentown-on-the-Delaware.

BORDENTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE

Our first aim is to make strong, manly, successful men—physically, mentally, morally. College and business preparation. Boys' summer camp, Adirondacks. Catalogue and school paper.

REV. T. H. LANDON, A.M., Prin.; MAJ. T. D. LANDON, Com'd't.

THE THOMPSON-BALDASSERONI

School of Travel

spends whole school year abroad, combining travel with study Usual courses and rates. Girls sail with Principal Oct. 3rd.

Mrs. Walter W. Scott, Sec'y, Dover, N. H.

Roanoke College, SALEM VIRGINIA

Courses for Degrees; also a Commercial Course. Able faculty; working laboratory; six churches; **no bar-rooms.** Healthful mountain location, **Moderate expenses.** 54th year Sept. 12. Catalogue free. Address

J. A. MOREHEAD, President.

ROCK RIDGE SCHOOL

For Boys. Location high and dry. Laboratories, Shop for mechanic arts. *Strong teachers.* High ideals. A new gymnasium with swimming pool. Fits for college, scientific school and business. Illustrated pamphlet sent free. Address Dr. V. W. WHITE, Rock Ridge Hall, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

WHAT SCHOOL?

WE CAN HELP YOU DECIDE

Catalogues and reliable information concerning all schools and colleges furnished without charge. State kind of school.

AMERICAN SCHOOL & COLLEGE AGENCY

765-41 Park Row, New York, or, 1065 Tribune Bldg., Chicago

THE JONES SUMMER SCHOOL

TWENTY-SECOND SESSION, July 5—Sept. 21

Rapid reviews for admission to CORNELL UNIVERSITY and other colleges, and for conditioned students.

Address **GEO. W. JONES, A.M., Ithaca, N. Y.**

FOREST PARK UNIVERSITY

College and Preparatory courses. Certificate admits to Wellesley, Smith and Vassar. College of Music, E. R. KROEGER, Dir. Voice, Violin, Pipe Organ, Elocution, Art, Gym. Buildings overlook Park. Year, $275, catalog. Anna Sneed Cairns, Pres., St. Louis, Missouri

---

The Pratt Teachers' Agency

70 Fifth Avenue, New York

Recommends teachers to colleges, schools and families. Advises parents about schools. **Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.**

WANTED.—**An Assistant to the Principal and an assistant to the Lady Principal** of National Park Seminary, suburbs of Washington, D. C. Positions necessitated by growth of the school. Fine salary for each. An unmarried man preferred, well-educated, clever, with demonstrated business ability. A lady with boarding school experience preferred. Good presence essential. Send photograph. Personal interview necessary. Address Forest Glen, Maryland.

Yours very truly,

JOHN IRVIN CASSEDY. President.

Do You Write? If so, **The Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer** will show you how to prepare your copy and tell you to whom to sell it. Price, 75 cents. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.

What Do You Mean?

Is that question ever asked you when you speak or when you write? Here are two right-hand helps to the mastery of words.

English Synonyms Antonyms and Prepositions By James C. Fernald, L.H.D. Over 7,500 classified synonyms with shades of meaning carefully discriminated. Nearly 4,500 classified antonyms. Correct use of prepositions, hints and helps on the accurate use of words. "First satisfactory attempt in its field."—*Citizen*, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Connectives of English Speech By James C. Fernald, L.H.D. Just what you want to know about the correct use of prepositions, conjunctions, relative pronouns and adverbs. "Most valuable treatise of its kind in existence."—*Commercial*, New York. Two books, 12mo, cloth. $1.50 net, each. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

The Springfield Republican: It is a clear and well-ordered compendium of what has been heretofore scattered and voluminous literature on the subject of communistic experiments in America. . . . It is a serious and important work.

History of Socialism in the United States

A complete account of the origin, development, and present status of socialistic movements throughout the United States, indispensable to an intelligent appreciation of socialism as it exists in this country. By Morris Hillquit.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune: Every position taken has behind it the authority of facts and figures.

The Philadelphia Item: It is a work of extensive scope and sociological as well as historical value.

The Watchman, Boston: It is exceedingly timely and valuable.

The Washington Evening Star: An intelligent and well-written record of a popular movement.

12mo, Cloth, 371 Pages. $1.50 Net; by Mail, $1.67

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

A charming and helpful book for girls by Frances E. Willard. "It breathes the best HOW TO thoughts and the noblest emotions of its gifted author." Handsomely bound in cloth, Price, $1 FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW WIN YORK.

A Life Saver Quick! What to do till the doctor comes. Deft hands and ready wits. "Emergency Notes" posts everybody. A book for every household. Price 50 cents.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York.

Partly Paid For Books

One Man's Loss is Another Man's Gain

32 Magnificent Books, Less than 49 Cents a Volume

TITLES OF BOOKS

William the Conqueror	Cleopatra
Alexander the Great	Margaret of Anjou
Alfred the Great	Richard II.
Richard I.	Darius the Great
Cyrus the Great	Peter the Great
Genghis Khan	Hannibal
Xerxes	Nero
Julius Cæsar	Romulus
Pyrrhus	Hortense
Charles I.	Madame Roland
Josephine	Henry IV.
Marie Antoinette	Joseph Bonaparte
Hernando Cortez	Louis XIV.
King Philip	Charles II.
Louis Philippe	Richard III.
Queen Elizabeth	Mary Queen of Scots

This is really the opportunity of a lifetime. You incur no obligation and it costs you nothing to investigate the greatest book bargain ever offered.

Harper's History Club

275 Mercer Street, New York, N. Y.

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY; READ CAREFULLY

We have on hand sixteen (16) sets of the "Makers of History" in thirty-two (32) magnificent volumes, bound in cloth and half-leather, that have been partly paid for by some one. These sixteen (16) sets were subscribed for by our customers and delivered to them, and we received in payment about one-half of our price; then the books were returned to us on account of the inability of the subscriber to pay us the balance due. The books have been thoroughly inspected and where a volume was not absolutely good as new a new volume was substituted; thus these sixteen (16) sets are perfect in every respect; this we guarantee.

The regular price of the thirty-two (32) volumes in cloth is $32.00 a set, and in special library or half-leather binding, is $48.00 a set, but as we have already received about one-half of the price of these books from our customers, we have decided to let these special sets, only sixteen (16) in number, go to those who first apply for less than half-price upon small monthly payments. Read coupon carefully.

The "Makers of History" are the most entertaining and instructive friends you could possibly have in your home. Each volume is a complete narrative of a man or woman who in their time made things happen. There is not a dull page in the entire 32 volumes. No set of books published can compare in interest or instruction with the "Makers of History." They are as absorbing as anything you can imagine. They are the kind of books that keep people up late reading. Once you start to read any of these volumes you dislike to stop until the book is finished. Hundred of thousands know and own these books. Their sale is ever increasing, because they are real books to be read and enjoyed—not to be put away and not looked at.

Read Carefully: Remember these books are partly paid for, so you only have to pay half-price. We extend to you free examination; if the books are not found to be satisfactory return them at our expense; you do not take any risk; it costs you nothing to have the books sent to you; if you do not care to keep them after seeing them they are to be returned, all charges collect.

Sign and mail coupon to us to-day. We say to-day because we know that these sixteen (16) sets will all be claimed almost immediately.

We Recommend the Special Library Binding

Partly Paid Book Coupon

Harper's History Club, 275 Mercer St., New York

You may send me for inspection and approval one set of the

MAKERS OF HISTORY

32 volumes, bound in the style indicated by having the "X" beside it.

Cloth binding (regular price $32 per set). I will pay for same, if I decide to keep the books, as follows: 50 cents after I examine them, and $1.00 a month for fifteen months.

Special Library Binding (regular price $48.00 per set). I will pay for same if I decide to keep the books as follows: 50 cents after I examine them, and $1.50 a month for fifteen months.

It is understood you send to me upon approval, the "Makers of History," in 32 volumes, and if I decide not to keep the books I am to return them to you, charges collect.

NAME.....

STREET.....

CITY OR TOWN.....

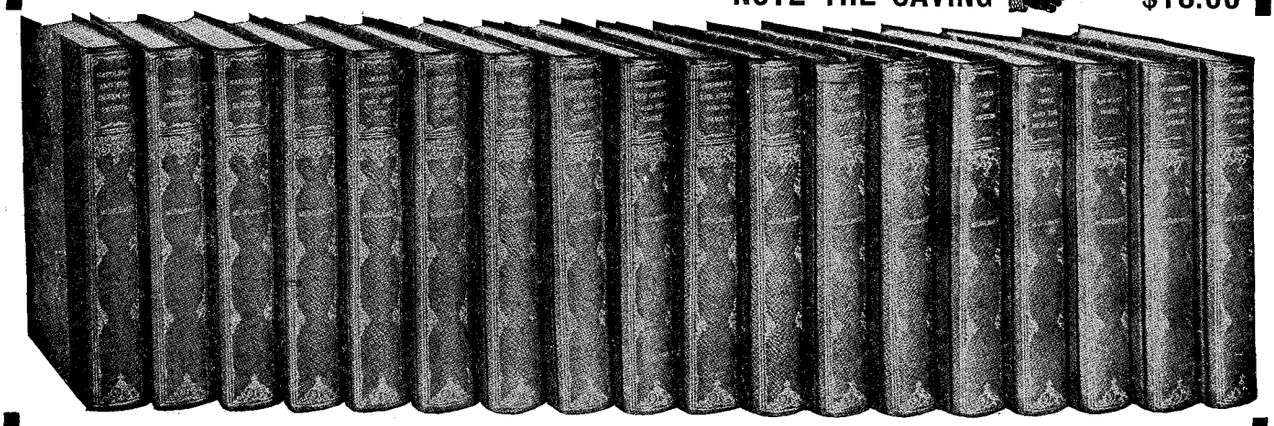
STATE.....

L. D. 7-14-6

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BIG BOOK BARGAIN

REGULAR PRICE $40.00
SPECIAL PRICE 22.00
NOTE THE SAVING $18.00



THESE BEAUTIFUL BOOKS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE

ONLY A FEW SETS During the past few months we have sold hundreds of sets of Mühlbach's Historical Romances **SPECIAL PRICE $22** and we have now reached the point where we have decided to close out the few remaining at a cut price rather than carry them over until Fall. The regular price of the books is $40. While the publisher of the work has been selling a number of damaged sets at $15, our edition which is brand new and perfect in every particular—we offer at only $22—*and they are not bound in cloth but in beautiful half-leather.* Terms only $1 per month. Further than this we send this great library of 18 volumes to you for examination, all carriage charges prepaid.

Library of Historical Romances

18 Volumes **By MÜHLBACH** **9,000 Pages**

THESE historical romances are strong, vivid stories, as well as good history. No set of books published reproduce so vividly the social life of the times they describe. "Frederick the Great and His Court" is the most remarkable romance ever issued. "Henry the Eighth and His Court" and "Joseph the Second and His Court" are marvels for interest and instruction. "Sans Souci" and "The Merchant of Berlin" are unrivaled in the entire domain of historical romance. All classes are represented in these volumes as they lived and loved, thought and acted. Thus the human interest always prevails and has given this set of books enduring popularity. Hundreds of historical characters are written about in these volumes, and their lives and actions are described in the most interesting style imaginable. In reading these romances one really feels they are a part of the time and people they are reading about. Do not fail to bear in mind that these are *historical* romances, not only bringing you into intimate touch with the greatest events of the world's history, but indelibly impressing these events on your mind through the most fascinating and diverting reading.

The books are printed upon extra quality of paper from easy-to-read type, are attractively illustrated and bound; combination art cloths, light red backs and green sides, with titles and ornaments stamped in gold on back. Size of the volumes is 7¾ x 5¼ inches. These eighteen volumes contain nine thousand (9,000) pages of the most instructive and interesting reading ever published.

THESE ARE THE TITLES OF THE EIGHTEEN VOLUMES

Napoleon and the Queen of Prussia
The Empress Josephine
Napoleon and Blucher
Queen Hortense
Marie Antoinette and Her Son
Prince Eugene and His Times
The Daughter of an Empress
Joseph II. and His Court
Frederick the Great and His Court
Frederick the Great and His Family
Berlin and San Souci
Goethe and Schiller.
The Merchant of Berlin, and Maria Theresa and Her Fireman
Louisa of Prussia and Her Times
Old Fritz and the New Era
Andreas Hofer
Mohammed Ali and His House
Henry VIII. and Catharine Parr

Two Typical Examples of their Rare Historical Value

Below we give the contents of two of the volumes. These will illustrate to you how interesting the entire set is.

PRINCE EUGENE AND HIS TIMES—The Countess of Soissons. The Laboratory. Prince Eugene. The Riot. Barbesieur Louvois. The State Reception. Help in Time of Need. The Flight. The Parting. Marianna Mancini. The Trial. The Skirmish. Louvois's Daughter. The Court Ball. The Lady of the Bedchamber. First Love. The Betrayal. The Disappointment. The Foes. The Repulse. The Farewell. A Page from History. The Emperor Leopold I. The Council of War. The Plains of Kitsee. The Baptism of Blood. Vienna. The Re-enforcements. The Fall of Buda. The Friends. The Marquis Strossi. Laura. The Regatta. The Negotiator. The Lovers Reunited. Antonio's Expiation. The Dungeon. A Two-fold Victory. The Dumb Music. The Retirement of the Commander-in-Chief. The Fall of Belgrade. The Marchioness. The Flight. The Forester's Hut. Sister Angelica. Louis the Fourteenth. The King and the Petitioners. The Window That Was Too Large. The Imperial Diet at Regensburg. The Judith of Esslingen. Her Return. The Island of Bliss. The French in Speier. The Treasure. Caspar's Vengeance. The Duchess of Orleans. The Deliverance of Trier. The Fire-tongs. Brave Hearts. The Advance into France. The Ravens. Sick and Well. The Duke's Dangerous Illness. Insanity and Revenge. The Ambrosia. The Betrothal. Vengeance.

NAPOLEON AND BLUCHER—Napoleon at Dresden. Frederick William and Hardenberg. The White Lady. Napoleon and the White Lady. Napoleon's High-born Ancestors. Napoleon's Departure from Dresden. The Last Days of 1812. The Conspirators of Heligoland. The European Conspiracy. Gebhard Lebrecht Blucher. Recollections of Mecklenburg. Glad Tidings. The Oath. Chancellor Von Hardenberg. The Interrupted Supper. The Defection of General York. The Warning. The Diplomatist. The Clairvoyante. An Adventuress. The Two Diplomatists. The Attack. The Courier's Return. The Manifesto. Leonora Prohaska. Joan of Orleans. The National Representatives. War and an Armistice. Theodore Korner. The Heroic Tailor. The General-in-Chief of the Silesian Army. The Ball at the City Hall of Breslau. The Appointment. After the Battle of Bautzen. Bad News. The Traitors. Napoleon and Metternich. Deliverance of Germany. On the Katzbach. Blucher as a Writer. The Revolt of the Generals. The Battle of Leipsic. The Nineteenth of October. Hannibal Ante Portas. Blucher's Birthday. Passage of the Rhine. Napoleon's New Year's Day. The King of Rome. Josephine. Talleyrand. Madame Letitia. Fall of Paris. The Battle of La Rothiere. The Diseased Eyes. On to Paris! Departure of Maria Louisa. The Capitulation of Paris. Night and Morning Near Paris. Napoleon at Fontainebleau. A Soul in Purgatory.

If You Wish This Great Work for a Gift

We will send it to any address you specify upon receipt of $1.00 down, and you can pay the balance in monthly instalments of $1.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

In order to secure one of the few remaining sets it will be necessary for you to mail this Coupon promptly

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

Gentlemen:—You may forward, for inspection, one set of the "Library of Historical Romances," by Muhlbach, in 18 volumes, bound in handsome half-leather. It is understood that this is to be a bran-new, perfect set which, if satisfactory after 5 days' inspection, I agree to purchase at the special price of $22.00, payable $1.00 5 days after receipt of the books, and $1 00 per month for 21 months. It is also understood that you are to prepay carriage charges on the set, and that I will hold the work subject to your order if I do not care to keep it.

Name.....

D 7-14-6 *Street*.....

Date..... *City*..... *State*.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIII., NO. 2 NEW YORK, JULY 14, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 847

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have purchased the well-known weekly periodical *Public Opinion*, which has been combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Public Opinion was founded in 1886—four years prior to the birth of THE LITERARY DIGEST—and it has enjoyed a wide and well-deserved popularity We welcome with pleasure the thousands of readers of *Public Opinion* into our rapidly growing family. May we not venture to hope that this pleasure will prove mutual, and that it may continue for many years?

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY.

NEW YORK, June 27, 1906.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PROBLEMS THAT CONFRONT SECRETARY ROOT.

READERS of the newspapers and magazines have been impressed, in recent years, with the growing complexity of our relations with the South American republics. The disposition of some of them to borrow more than they can pay and the disposition of all of them to trade with Europe rather than with the United States have created a situation whose gravity may be measured by the fact that our Government has commissioned no less an official than the Secretary of State to represent us at the Pan-American Congress which will meet at Rio de Janeiro on July 25. As the Philadelphia *Inquirer* observes, he is called upon to act "as a kind of apostle of American good-will and as the advance agent of more intimate commercial relations between the two hemispheres."

JUST BEFORE THE START.

Secretary Root and his party on board the cruiser *Charleston*, on July 4th, just before sailing for the Pan-American Congress at Rio de Janeiro.

The elaborate itinerary which has been prepared for his journey indicates to the press that the Administration aims at larger results than could be obtained through the Congress alone. Says the Pittsburg *Dispatch* in this connection:

"It is impossible to overlook the existence of a latent hostility to the United States, begotten of a mistaken conception of our attitude, which was unpleasantly evident during the war with Spain. To remove this is the chief purpose of Mr. Root's tour.

"It might be supposed that the diplomatic representatives of our southern neighbors at Washington should have long ago been assured of our actual feeling toward them. They must know how absurd it is to suspect this country of land-grabbing designs. But it may be that most South American representatives at Washington are of the same type as most American representatives in South America, content to be ornamental rather than useful. At least little is heard of either attempting to promote a better understanding. Hence the obvious necessity of the Secretary of State undertaking that neglected task."

Aside from this cementing of Pan-American friendship, the advancement of our commercial interests is apparently the thing most desired by the press from the attendance of Secretary Root at the Rio de Janeiro conference. In THE LITERARY DIGEST of July 7 this aspect of the matter was discussed, and the supremacy of European trade over ours in South America considered. Commenting upon this condition the Philadelphia *Ledger* concludes:

"With these facts before the country, . . . the outcome of the conference at Rio and the subsequent proceedings at the capitals which Mr. Root will visit during his South American tour will have a place of first importance in the public attention for some weeks to come. The expansions of American exports in other directions will be no compensation for our failure in this field, and until the American public is made to appreciate the facts we shall continue to yield the commercial primacy to those whom we so zealously exclude from political control in the same regions."

The Baltimore *Sun*, on the other hand, finds no cause for dissatisfaction in the present commercial relations of North and South America. "If we have not made better use of our opportunities," it says, "it is because American energy and enterprise have found a more profitable field in other foreign markets." And the Washington *Post* concludes similarly that "there is more money for this generation in a liberal, enlarged, and equitable reciprocity treaty with Canada than there is in all the trade Secretary Root will come across during his present cruise."

The New York *Evening Post* points out that eleven of the fourteen subjects upon the roster of the conference are mainly commercial in their bearing. The three remaining, of larger political import, are reported thus:

"A resolution affirming the adherence of the American republics to the principle of arbitration for the settlement of disputes arising between them, and expressing the hopes of the republics taking part in the conference that the International Conference to be convened at The Hague will agree upon a general arbitration

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; foreign postage, $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

convention that can be approved and put in operation by every country;

"A resolution recommending to the different republics the extension for the further period of five years of the 'Treaty of Arbitration for Pecuniary Claims' agreed upon at the Mexican Conference between the different republics;

"A resolution recommending that the second Peace Conference at The Hague be requested to consider whether, and if at all, to what extent the use of force for the collection of public debts is admissible."

This last paragraph, based upon the Calvo doctrine, which, according to the Baltimore *News*, "holds that sovereignty precludes any intervention of foreign Powers for the enforcement of contracts between a State and private parties," is destined, in the opinion of many papers, to cause considerable disagreement at the conference. The further discussion of this doctrine in *The News* expresses the feeling of a large part of the press:

"While the adoption of the Calvo doctrine into international law might allow some swindling governments to evade just and reasonable obligations, yet it would have wholesome consequences in checking the business of speculative revolution and in enhancing the value of national probity as an asset. The facility with which money can be raised by those in possession of the government goes far to explain the frequency of revolutionary movements in some American States, as it tends to breed patriots of the kind that thank God they have a country to sell. Then when the debt-collecting stage arrives the United States is drawn into the affair, because our interests will not tolerate European acquisition of an American country. The fix we are in at San Domingo is a typical illustration of the process, and because it strikes at this process the Calvo doctrine probably proposes greater relief for the United States than for any other country. Secretary Root's South American tour may lead to a definition of our national policy in this important matter."

The Providence *Journal* is of the opinion that the time has come for an amicable and stronger relationship between the republics of North and South America, and concludes:

"To intermeddle with the South American republics is, of course, no part of our program. Yet we are the dominant Power in the New World, and as such we have opportunities and responsibilities which are not to be neglected. There has been much suspicion of our motives, and for this reason alone the presence of so able a diplomatist as Mr. Root should have a good effect at Rio de Janeiro."

THE ENGLISH RAILWAY DISASTER.

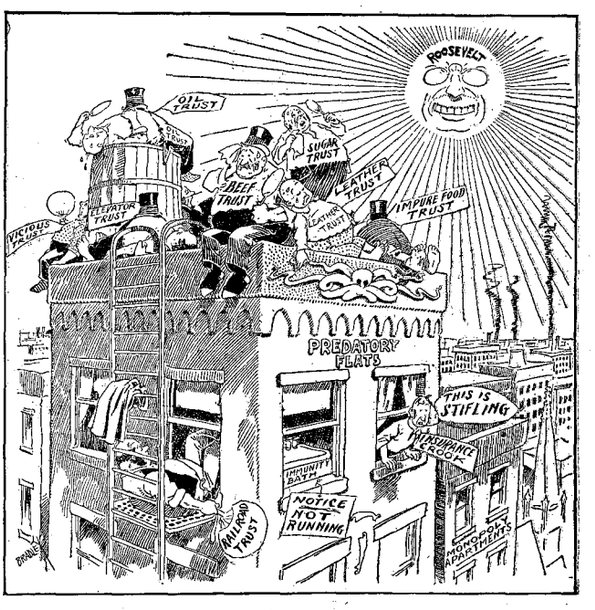
EDITORIAL comment of the American newspapers on the appalling disaster to the Ocean Express at Salisbury, England, is practically divided between discussions of the nature and relative frequency of accidents under the English and under the American railway systems, and moralizings on the menace to life and limb that lurks in our growing "craze for speed." The Ocean Express of the London & Southwestern, carrying transatlantic travelers from the steamer *New York*, at Plymouth, to London, left the rails at the beginning of a curve just beyond the station at Salisbury, and was so completely wrecked that more than half of its forty-three passengers were killed. Most of these were Americans. The exact cause of the accident will probably not be known until the Board of Trade has investigated and made its report. But nearly all accounts at present agree that the disaster was in part at least due to excessive speed. According to some despatches the train passed through Salisbury at a rate of seventy-five miles an hour. This racing against time is said to be the result of competition between two rival lines, the Great Western and the London & Southwestern; but according to the London correspondent of the New York *Sun*, another inducement to speeding is the practise of American passengers to collect money to reward the engineer if he makes a quick run. This deplorable accident, remarks the New York *American*, will be seized upon by apologists for American railroad methods as evidence that the English roads are becoming quite as careless of human life as our own; but it adds:

"Yet, horrifying as this disaster is, it can scarcely change the significance of the official figures which show that in 1904, on our railroads, 10,046 persons were killed and 84,135 were injured. Our statistical year does not run current with that in vogue in England or Continental countries, but in the period most nearly corresponding to that for which the foregoing figures are given six passengers were killed in England and twenty-five in Germany."

The Engineer (London) recently pointed out that almost all serious disasters on English railroads are due to derailments. The absence of grade-crossings, the prohibition of all trespassing on the tracks, and the universal use of the block system in England, it is said, explain the scarcity of accidents of another type. But in the matter of rolling-stock, asserts the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "the British inferiority is marked." We read further:

"As the immensely heavy and powerful locomotives employed

WHY NOT MAKE THE PUNISHMENT FIT THE CRIME?
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.



STILL WAITING FOR THE CHANGE.
Chorus—"Yes, this is hot enough for us!"
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

MAKING IT HOT FOR THEM.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

on the long-distance trains are not equipped with bogie trucks, their extreme rigidity is a constant source of danger, while the passenger coaches are so light that no one not to the manner born can have ridden in them at the higher rates of speed without wondering how they managed to keep the rails, for they sway from side to side in a way that to the unaccustomed is distinctly alarming. It feels as tho they might at any moment leave the track and this was the sensation experienced by one of the survivors of the Salisbury disaster."

The New York *Evening Post* quotes Representative Mann's argument that, when reduced to the proper terms, the English record is not so much superior to our own as most people think. It says:

"Representative Mann, of Illinois, has recently called attention to the injustice of making any such comparisons except for a long period of years. He has also dwelt upon the fact that of all the thousands sacrificed in the United States in 1903-4, only 262 were killed and 4,978 injured by collisions and derailments. The great bulk of the locomotive's victims are, therefore, those unfortunates who insist on walking or crossing the tracks, stealing rides, andjumping from moving trains, or are faithful employees recklessly sacrificed by incompetent officials or by the criminal carelessness of the corporations. Mr. Mann further pointed out that there were 1,158 persons killed in England in 1904, altho the railway mileage in the United Kingdom is but one-tenth of that in the United States. When the English injured for the same period, 18,802, are compared with the 84,155 injured in the United States, it is apparent that the number of killed and injured in Great Britain was greater per mile in that year than in this country. Turning to accidents to passengers only, Mr. Mann showed that in New England, with not much more than one-third the mileage of the United Kingdom, the passengers killed were 8 and the injured 210, while in Great Britain the corresponding figures were 115 and 2,269. In New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, the railway length is 23,022 miles, near enough to the English total to make a close comparison possible. The killed and injured here were, respectively, 113 and 2,173. Taking two other groups, one comprising Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, with 24,957 railroad miles; the other, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, parts of Missouri, North and South Dakota, with double England's mileage, the comparison is much more favorable to the American lines."

Mileage, however, the Springfield *Republican* points out, is "a wholly unfair basis of comparison." It adds:

"The number of passengers carried is the truer basis, and here the comparison is altogether against the United States; for the British railways, with a mileage only about one-eighth of our own, annually carry something like 60 per cent. more passengers than do the American railways. This again is not wholly fair, since the average passenger journey in Great Britain must be much shorter than in the United States. Passenger-mileage statistics are lacking for Great Britain, but it may probably be said that the passenger mileage, or number of passengers carried one mile, is about the same in both countries."

The Cleveland *Leader* chooses yet another basis of comparison:

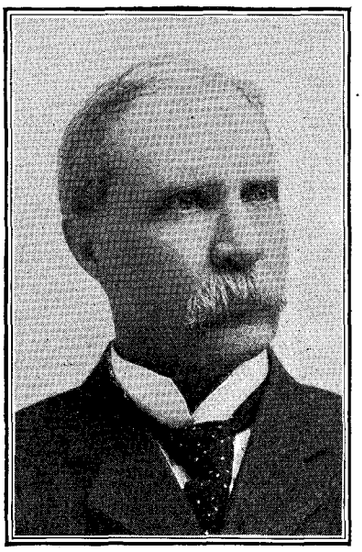
"All things considered, the difference between American and British railroads is not more favorable to the smaller country, in regard to accidents, than it ought to be. . . . British railroads earn more than one-fourth as much as the vast American railroad system. Their net earnings are nearly one-third as large as those of the tenfold greater American system. For every mile of road operated the gross earnings are more than two and one-half times as great in the British Isles, and the net earnings are over three times the American figures.

"British railways should be models in construction, safety of operation, and freedom from defects of all kinds."

The Philadelphia *North American* remarks that in England wrecks are so rare as to be notable, and suggests that we emulate the English methods, "or, at least, seek to accomplish the same result."

"The speed mania," exclaims the Brooklyn *Citizen*, "is the craze of the age;" and the Boston *Herald* thinks that the English railroads "have been going into the speed-record business of late even more than do those of this country." Other papers speak of the increasingly reckless pace of the automobilist, and of the struggle of the great ocean-liners for transatlantic records; but the Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks that the "speed madness" is in itself nothing new. "Years ago," it points out, "the Mississippi steamboats used to race, not because anybody was in a legitimate hurry, and never gave up until the bursting boiler hurled passengers and crew to drown in the river, if they did not perish of scalds on the way."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks that "there is no such hurry as to justify taking chances of destruction"; while the Kansas City *Journal* prophesies a reaction in favor of more leisurely travel. Already, it states, "slower steamers are becoming more popular."

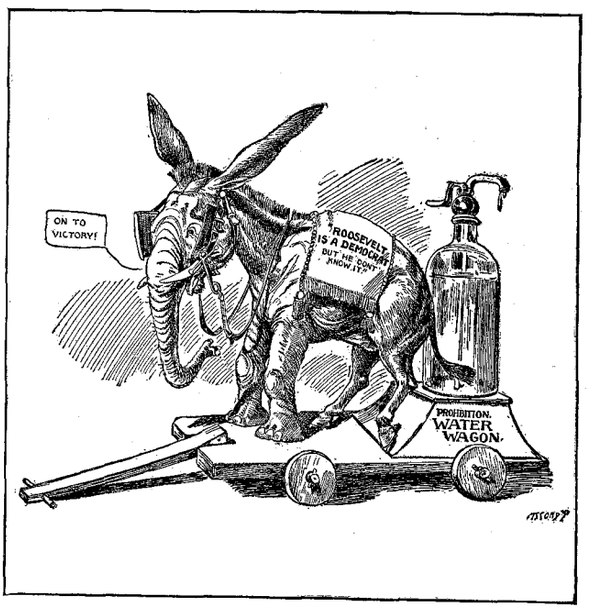


MR. LEWIS EMERY, JR.,

Fusion candidate for the Governorship of Pennsylvania. The organization Republican papers of that State are horrified at his acceptance of Democratic indorsement.

HOME VIEWS OF PENNSYLVANIA FUSION.

HORROR and disgust are expressed by the regular Republican organs of Pennsylvania as they contemplate the spectacle of a good man like Lewis Emery, Jr., accepting a nomination for the Governorship, first from the "Lincoln Republicans," who are defying the regular party organization, and then from the Democrats. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) reproaches Mr. Emery as one who "deserts the Republican party in an important year when the Administration at Washington needs every possible support," and reproaches the Democrats for becoming "a mere side-show to a party that has no following of its own—the Lincoln party." Why, exclaims the Pittsburg *Gazette Times* (Rep.), this Lincoln party is merely a Wanamaker party, and represents the ambition of John Wanamaker, who failed to get control of the



PENNSYLVANIA'S FUSION HYBRID.
—McCord in the Newark *Evening News*.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

party from the inside, and is now trying it from the outside. In view of this, it thinks, the surrender of the Democrats is pitiable. "The temporary exaltation," it says, "of the canting, sniveling, bushwhacking clan which, after years of Ishmaelitism outside the pale of all parties, has succeeded in chloroforming the Democracy and taking it over . . . is deplorable." The Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* (Rep.) thinks the regular Republican organization is like the martyr Stephen, and Mr. Emery is like Saul. Mr. Emery, it declares, "is as certainly responsible for any hurt that may befall Republicanism as was Saul of Tarsus for the death of Stephen, the first Christian martyr, tho he threw no stone himself, but only held the garments of those that did so."

Quite a different opinion, however, is expressed by other Republican organs. The Philadelphia *Press*, which many regard as the leading Republican paper in the State, says that the regular Republican organization "stands only for the organization," while the Lincoln party "is distinctively identified with reform," "reflects the will of the people," and "has the argument." The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Rep.) is so enthusiastically for Emery that it is trying to persuade Edwin S. Stuart, the organization nominee, to give up the nomination and "take his position with the independent, unbossed Republicans and the independent, unbossed Democrats for Lewis Emery, Jr., and a clean, honest, and capable administration of the business of the Commonwealth." William H. Berry, who was elected State Treasurer last year by a fusion of the Democrats and Prohibitionists, and was nominated for Governor this year by the latter party, has announced, so *The Telegraph* tells us, that he will decline the nomination and support Emery. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.) is also supporting the fusion nominee; and the Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.), popularly considered the Wanamaker organ, rejoices over the failure of the Democratic machine to prevent the endorsement of Emery by the Democratic Convention, and predicts that the Republican machine will be equally powerless to prevent his election. It adds:

"Let honest citizens of all parties take comfort as they observe the discomfiture and the outright impotence of both machines. Public opinion wrecked them They were swept from their moorings and tumbled into a helter skelter of ruin by an outburst of wrath from a free people, too long tolerant of infamy, but at last resolute to displace political knavery by political virtue.

"The power of an aroused and angry people is irresistible. We may have hope for the Republic, absolute assurance of the permanent vitality of free institutions, and strong courage to assail evils yet undeveloped, when we perceive what the people of this State have accomplished in the matter of reform within little more than a year.

"They have, in truth, made a new and glorious record in the history of revolution by the ballot, the most potent weapon of a free people."

The Independent and Democratic press seem to be practically solid for Emery. The fusion ticket "will be triumphantly elected," declares the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.); and the Pittsburg *Leader* (Ind.) is equally sure that "the gang sees its finish." The Philadelphia *Record* says:

"The Democrats of Pennsylvania have a voting strength of 500,000 men when they muster at the polls, and this, supported by the alliance of the Lincoln Republicans, is unconquerable by any force which the machine can array against it. This was clearly seen by the result of the election of last November, and the contest of this year is to be fought over the same ground, upon the same issue, with the purpose intensified of putting an end forever to Machine misrule over the Commonwealth. In fusing with the independent Republicans in behalf of a common cause the Democrats have once more proved that they prefer the welfare of the State to any considerations of mere party interest or advantage. In what better way than this can a political party commend itself to public confidence?"

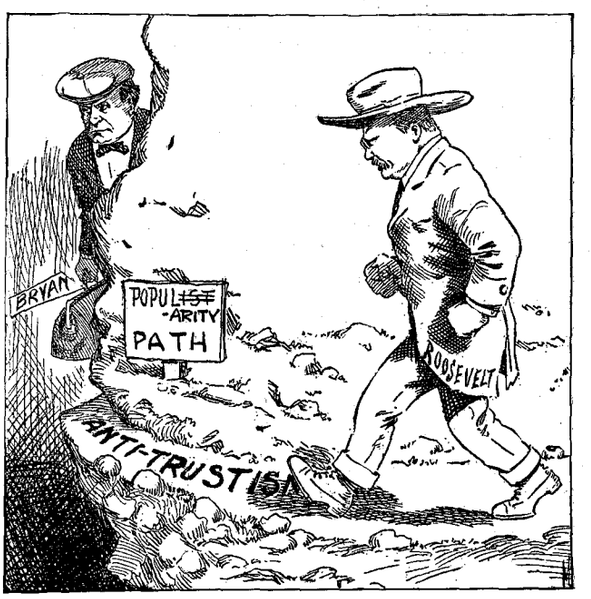
The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.), in an eloquent peroration of an old-time campaign editorial in support of Emery, exclaims:

"The fusion flag is nailed to the masthead, the forces of political cleanliness and decency are at the guns, and the battle will be fought unwaveringly against the foes in front and against the covert and traitorous enemies in the ranks who have donned for the nonce the livery of truth and honesty."

The press outside of Pennsylvania, Republican and Democratic alike, with one or two exceptions, unite in expressing their best wishes for Mr. Emery's success. "It is almost inconceivable," says the Rochester *Post Express* (Ind. Rep.), "that the reform legislation and the nomination of such an excellent man as Mr. Stuart will blind the people to the motive behind the legislation and the nomination, and the probability is that Pennsylvania will be emancipated from the control of as disreputable and avaricious a gang of public plunderers as ever operated in this country."

"ROUGH RIDING FOR THE TRUSTS"

They are beginning to feel the big-stick movement all over the country. —Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.



SOMEBODY'LL HAVE TO GET OFF THE EARTH.
—Barclay in the Baltimore *News*.

DILEMMAS OF AN ANTI-TRUST ERA.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE LABORER IN PACKINGTOWN.

IN the hubbub over the unsanitary methods in the preparation of packing-house products, Upton Sinclair complains, public attention has entirely neglected the "wage-slave," as he calls him, the immigrant, the laborer whose lot in Packingtown is by all account a hard one. His main purpose, Mr. Sinclair says in an article in the New York *Evening World*, was not to expose "the condemned-meat industry," but rather to "make the average American sympathize with the story of the foreign-born wage-slave in Packingtown." "I do not wish to be ungracious," he adds, "but I fear that 'The Jungle' would have been much longer in doing its work had its appeal been simply to the hearts and consciences of its readers and not at all to their stomachs." He goes on:

"And yet we are tied up in the same country with these strangers, and their fate is our fate; the way our country goes in the future depends upon what opportunities and what life we give them. They are coming here at the rate of a million a year, and if we think that we can allow them to be beaten and degraded without limit, and not pay a fearful penalty for it ourselves, we make a great mistake.

"The whole country is at this moment struggling against the power of the trusts. You yourself are suffering from their encroachments and are fighting to free yourself. And it is the power of the political machine which holds you down; and the power of the machine is founded upon the foreign vote, which is bought. . . . . .

"About twelve years ago old P. D. Armour, at the close of a great strike, had declared with an oath that he would fix the population of Packingtown so that it would never call a strike upon him again; and so he had set his agents at work to bring out hordes of emigrants from Eastern Europe—Lithuanians, Poles, Bohemians, and Slovaks. I met dozens of men who had come as a direct result of his endeavor. Strangers had come to their village—men who spoke their own language and were familiar with their ideas, and who told wonderful tales about free America and about the great packing-factories and the tremendous wages that were paid there. One could get over for almost nothing, for arrangements had been made with the steamship company, and so they had sold out all that they owned and come, sometimes whole families of them, sometimes half a dozen families from a single village. They had poured into Packingtown, one swarm after another; and as a result old P. D. Armour had had all the labor he could use and had beaten down wages to the starvation point and made himself one of the richest men in America and his son one of the half-dozen masters of the destiny of the American people."

These ignorant strangers, he adds, "had been plundered from the moment they left their native village." On every hand they are cheated and preyed upon by grafters, real-estate sharks, and what not. Mr. Sinclair condenses a section of "The Jungle," showing how houses are sold to immigrants on the instalment plan and then taken from them, after hundreds of dollars have been paid in, for inability to pay an instalment at a certain time. He continues:

"The typical tenement-house in Packingtown is a two-story frame building having four small rooms on a floor. A floor will be rented by a family, which will then take in boarders to help make expenses. Single men, of whom there are large numbers, occasionally rent a flat for themselves. Most of the Poles and Slavs with whom I talked said that they were saving up money to get away from America because the work was too hard for them to stand. They live sometimes as many as thirteen in a room, renting a room and employing a woman to cook for them cooperatively. They have mattresses spread on the floor, covered with blankets which are never changed until they wear out; and frequently the same mattress is owned by a day man and a night man and thus never gets a chance to get cold. The filth and vermin in these rooms are, of course, beyond any words; and, needless to say, in the winter time no fresh air ever gets into the building. Living in homes such as this, and working ten or twelve hours a day under terrific pressure—and liable to work fourteen in rush season—the men have very little vitality left, and know no way to spend their money except in drink. . . . . .

"When I had finished 'The Jungle' I went through it and cut out everything that sounded like preaching. Here is one of the paragraphs which I cut out—the best statement I can make upon this question:

"'Once upon a time a great-hearted woman set forth the sufferings of the black chattel-slave and roused a continent to arms. She had many things in her favor which can not be counted on by him who would paint the life of the modern slave—the slave of the factory, the sweatshop, and the mine. The lash which drives the

From a stereograph, copyrighted, 1906, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

UPTON SINCLAIR AND HIS SON DAVID AT THEIR HOME NEAR PRINCETON, N. J.

latter can not either be seen or heard: most people do not believe that it exists—it is the cant of the philanthropist and the political convention that it does not exist. This slave is never hunted by bloodhounds; he is not beaten to pieces by picturesque villains nor does he die in ecstasies of religious faith. His religion is but another snare of the oppressors, and the bitterest of his misfortunes; the hounds that hunt him are disease and accident, and the villain who murders him is merely the prevailing rate of wages. And who can thrill the reader with the tale of a man-hunt, in which the hunted is a lousy and ignorant foreigner, and the hunters are the germs of consumption, diphtheria, and typhoid? Who can make a romance out of the story of a man whose one life adventure is the scratching of a finger by an infected butcher-knife, with a pine box and a pauper's grave as the *dénouement?* And yet it may be just as painful to die of blood-poisoning as to be beaten to death; to be tracked by bloodhounds and torn to pieces is most certainly a merciful fate compared to that which falls to thousands every year in Packingtown—to be hunted for life by bitter poverty, to be ill clothed and badly housed, to be weakened by starvation, cold and exposure, to be laid low by sickness or accident—and then to lie and watch while the gaunt wolf of hunger creeps in upon you and gnaws out the heart of you, and tears up the bodies and souls of your wife and babies.'"

The Appeal to Reason (Socialist), of Girard, Kan., in commenting along the same line upon the scant attention paid to the laborer in Packingtown, observes:

"It seems that the public becomes enraged only when deliberate

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

murder is planned and actually done upon itself. It seems to me that not less important and alarming are the conditions which indicate the existence in America of a serfdom not less abject than in Darkest Russia. If such a slavery were possible in packing-houses under our blessed capitalism, then it is certainly possible in all our corporate industries, and the contention of Socialists that there does exist under the present system of wages and profit a tyranny as oppressive as ever welded shackles to limbs of freemen is justified."

In looking for arguments or statements from the packers' side we have examined Mr. J. Ogden Armour's recent book, "The Packers, the Private Car Lines, and the People," but Mr. Armour does not treat the subject of labor.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP TO PANAMA.

WHEN the President announced his intention of visiting in November the Panama Canal zone for the purpose of making himself acquainted at first hand with the progress of the work and with the difficulties to be encountered, the Pittsburg *Gazette Times* (Rep.) predicted some "very tart discussion" of his proposal. Opposition, it believed, would be based on the familiar "unwritten law" which decrees that the President of this country shall not go outside the national domain during his term of office. So far, however, there is little evidence to support this prediction. It is true that *The Wall Street Journal* (Ind., New York) asks what work awaits President Roosevelt at Panama "of such importance as to call for a complete reversal of this unwritten law?" and adds that "if he desires to take a trip of this kind he ought at least to ask the consent of Congress." A mild protest comes also from the New Orleans *Daily Picayune* (Dem.), which remarks that "one of the amiable weaknesses of the present incumbent of the White House is his desire to be constantly on the move," and adds:

"The same reasons which made it inexpedient for a President to leave the country in the past hold good in the case of the trip to the Isthmus of Panama, as during that trip President Roosevelt will be completely out of touch with affairs in the National Capital and incapable of performing the functions of Chief Executive. Of course, the Vice-President could act in his place, but to avoid such an alternative has always been one of the strong reasons why a President should not go abroad.

"If the Panama trip excites no criticism, we will soon see a trip to Alaska and another to the Philippines, stopping at Hawaii, inaugurated, altho there is no earthly reason why a President in office should make such trips, or for that matter go anywhere outside of the National Capital, except for some special business or for pleasure. . . . . .

"While no harm may come of the innovation, there will certainly be many people who will regard it with apprehension, and there may even be some legal question as to the ability of the Vice-President to act in the President's absence when such absence is not due to any of the constitutional causes, such as death, removal, or incapacity through illness or other reason."

Another Democratic paper, the *Florida Times-Union*, however, expresses a willingness "to endure almost anything that will give as compensation increased activity in canal work"; and the press is fairly unanimous in its belief that the President's visit will have at least this result.

On the whole, the criticism called forth by President Roosevelt's plan has been "so astonishingly slight," remarks the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), that "it must be accepted as an evidence of the confidence which the people have in his motives." The same paper adds:

"The fact that there is no constitutional or legal obstacle in the way, and that in placing his foot on territory not belonging to the United States he runs counter merely to an unwritten law and violates a time-honored custom, is not the point. This sentiment has been invoked before in behalf of predecessors of Mr. Roosevelt who were tempted in their term of office to visit foreign territory; but not one of them has had the temerity to disregard precedent. And, it is safe to say, not one would have escaped severe and possibly politically fatal censure had he presumed to do so."

Other papers comment on the fact that while the chief executives of other countries are under no such restriction as to their movements, the precedent in question is so well established here that hitherto none of our Presidents has set foot on foreign soil while holding office. They recall the fact that both President Harrison and President McKinley, when near the Mexican border, declined invitations from the Mexican authorities to cross the Rio Grande; and altho rumor has it that President Arthur, while on a fishing trip in Maine, stepped over the border into New Brunswick, the fact is not legally on record. Mr. Cleveland, it is stated, once went beyond the three-mile limit in a steam launch, as did Mr. Roosevelt himself when he returned last fall from New Orleans to Hampton Roads. Some papers, a little disturbed over the question of precedent, point out that Mr. Roosevelt will not at any time be on foreign soil, since the war-ship on which he will sail is American territory, as is also the canal zone of Panama. The Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), however, is more reckless, and exclaims, "It is to be hoped Mr. Roosevelt will visit the Republic of Panama, and other contiguous and friendly countries, while he is visiting the 'American strip,' just for the sake of smashing a really doubtful precedent." In similar vein the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) remarks:

"The President will be helping to establish a more important precedent than the one above mentioned—a precedent requiring American statesmen to acquire, as far as possible, first-hand information as to the condition and needs of outlying dependencies whose affairs they administer."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) characterizes the President's intention as commendable, and adds:

"It will give him a more comprehensive and accurate appreciation of the colossal work in which the nation is there engaged, it will stimulate those immediately employed upon that work to put forward their best efforts for its advancement, and it will confirm the relations of mutual confidence between the two Governments which it has been his lot to establish.

"For another reason, more sentimental than practical, perhaps, but yet by no means unimportant, it will be a fortunate episode—namely, that it will be another step toward completely dispelling the baseless and in some respects mischievous delusion that a President of the United States is not permitted to go outside the boundaries of this Union. So widespread and strong has that delusion become that there are probably to-day otherwise intelligent citizens who imagine there is some constitutional or statutory provision to that effect, and that if a President ventured to step a few inches beyond the boundary of the United States he would *ipso facto* deprive himself of his office, or at least subject himself to impeachment. . . . . .

"Seeing that we have for more than a generation possessed important territories which a President can not visit without going abroad, there seems to be a very practical and increasingly important reason why the principle of his power thus to travel should be established. We do not think it is a commendable thing that we have owned Alaska for forty years and that no President has ever yet visited that interesting and valuable territory. It would be fitting for him to visit it and the other outlying possessions of the United States. Nor would it be without value to establish the principle that a President of the United States is in such matters no more pent-up and circumscribed than the President of France or the King of England. If there are citizens to whom President Roosevelt's going to Panama will seem like a subversion of the Constitution, we beg them to recall the incidents of thirty-odd years ago, when not a few gravely questioned whether President Grant could exercise the powers and functions of his office while at his summer home at Long Branch, and to note how that question was answered."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) hopes that Mr. Roosevelt may succeed in inoculating the canal zone with the bacillus of energy. On many sides it is pointed out that, owing to wireless

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

telegraphy, the President will really be at no time out of touch with the seat of Government. In the matter of his personal safety, the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) suggests that he "would be as safe on a battle-ship at sea as on a railroad." The New York *Press* (Rep.) urges that the arguments for the President's trip are practical and decisive, while any objection to it "is fanciful and unsubstantial." It describes the Panama canal as "the greatest single public work any nation has ever attempted," and points out that the direction of this vast undertaking "is vested wholly in the President," who has "all authority and responsibility." It is plainly the dictate of common sense, it concludes, that the man who bears this relation to the work should examine for himself the scene of operations.

THE INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

ALTHO the great American newspapers have achieved, through the development of their news service, a practical political independence, the old political thraldom has been succeeded by a commercial thraldom more insidious and more dangerous to the welfare of society. This striking statement is made by Mr. Samuel Bowles, himself proprietor of the Springfield *Republican*, one of the leading independent papers of America, in an illuminating article in *The North American Review*. It has come to pass, he tells us, that a party organ of the old-fashioned type can not be successfully maintained. But instead we have "the cheap newspaper of many pages, selling often at wholesale for less than the cost of the paper on which it is printed," and dominated by the advertiser, "who pays all of the other heavy expenses and the profit." Under these conditions the motto of an old Salem newspaper,

> "Here shall the Press the People's cause maintain,
> Unawed by influence and unbribed by Gain,"

might seem a counsel of unattainable perfection. Nevertheless, asserts Mr. Bowles, the press to-day not only stands for the rights and interests of the people, but, on the whole, "represents them more efficiently than ever before." It does this by its daily presentation of each day's history of the whole world. Thus, as Mr. Bowles goes on to say:

"Even the corrupt and dependent press is compelled to publish the news. It can not hope to exist if it fails to do so. The possession of the news, the knowledge of the world's daily life, thought, movement, constitutes the most effective weapon for the protection of society. Justice and truth flourish in the light of publicity. Iniquity and wrong dread it and are ultimately cured by the influences which flow from its illuminating rays."

The modern editorial page, moreover, has become "a most important part of the news-giving mechanism of the press," its function being "to illuminate, to suggest, to inform, to expose, rather than to persuade or denounce." Altho maintaining that the press as a whole serves the people efficiently, Mr. Bowles is unable to make certain "yellow" journals "compose" harmoniously in his optimistic general survey. We read:

"When the individual citizen neglects his civic duties, the community and state suffer; but when the newspaper, with its exceptional facilities for influence, is derelict or prostitutes its powers, the effect is far-reaching and momentous. It is obviously the pretense of every newspaper, seeking public support, that it stands for the public enlightenment and welfare. Even tho it have no editorial opinions to express, and be simply an organ of information, it professes to publish things that are true and to be so far an honest servant of those who buy it. It is, then, a national misfortune that so large a section of the American press, under the operation of commercial influences, has been led into the adoption of methods and practises which are essentially dishonest. I refer especially to the exaggerations and misrepresentations which characterize the so-called 'yellow press.' The predominant tone of this class of journal is a painful and distressing scream which manifests itself in dreadful typographical effects, and to which the advertisers are encouraged to add their discordant notes."

The writer believes the independent newspaper to be "the most vital instrument that democratic society can produce for its own advancement and protection." Thus:

"The newspaper-maker certainly can not afford to disregard the interests of his advertisers; but, when the rights of the readers are subordinated or submerged to meet the short-sighted demands of the advertisers, the newspaper becomes so far simply a lie. Such a policy persisted in defeats itself, and the newspaper produced simply or principally to carry advertising, ultimately becomes of very little value to its commercial patrons. So in respect to the unrestrained, intemperate use of scare head-lines and the faking of sensational news; these practises may win temporarily in the game; but, in the long run, they are poor business investments, and of course they are shamelessly dishonest. . . . . .

"The journalist has one client, one patient, one flock—that is to say, the whole community; and nothing should stand in the way of his single-minded and devoted service of that one common interest. He should beware of all entangling alliances—political, social, commercial—which may limit or embarrass such service He should let the honors and emoluments of public office go to other people. His own office, if properly administered, is more important and powerful than any that his fellow-citizens are likely to confer upon him. The independent newspaper may be and should be the most vital and effective instrument that democratic society can produce for its own advancement and protection; and its true business welfare, in the long view, lies in a complete, intelligent, sympathetic devotion to public interests. . . . . .

"It is my hope, my ambition, that the independent newspapers of the United States shall become, as the years roll on, more and more truly apostles of an industrious peace, not only for the sake of the highest and best development of this nation, both spiritually and materially, but for the advancement of liberty, justice, and enlightened democratic government throughout the world."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IF that Standard Oil prosecution is delayed long enough the steamship companies may do a fine business in de luxe suites.—*New York World.*

THE new Senator from Kansas is said not to look like a senator. But he may not appear so innocent by the time his term expires.—*Toledo Blade.*

SENATOR BENSON of Kansas, was born in New York. The State is not entirely without representation in the United States Senate.—*N. Y. World.*

"I WANT to see the president of this Ice Trust personally on urgent business." "Sorry, sir; but his term doesn't expire till next week."—*Baltimore American.*

JOHN D. is in France. If he finds things in general nailed down let him remember that the French are disposed to take American humor very seriously.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS has nominated Mr. Bryan for President on the first ballot and elected him. Yet stranger things have happened in American politics.—*New York World.*

A MAN in Camden, N. J., got a postal-card which had been mailed to him in that city twenty years before. The postal service may be slow in New Jersey—but just think how sure it is.—*New York Press.*

THOMAS A. EDISON says he expects soon to place the automobile in the reach of all. It would be much better if he would find a way to place all of us out of the reach of the automobiles.—*Houston Post.*

A NEW YORK man pushed a woman off a car which he thougth was uncomfortably crowded. Chicago is not the only city in which there is need for a more rigid inspection and regulation of hogs.—*Washington Post.*

THE proposition to remove the policemen from the White House and place soldiers on guard has not met with great favor. In view of the stories being told, a detachment of marines would seem more appropriate.—*Washington Post.*

THE prodigal son, after the banquet, arose to propose his father's health. "I want to correct one error of the press," he said. "I came home not because the fare was poor, but the fact is, neighbors, those pigs had never been inspected."—*Minneapolis Journal.*

GOVERNOR WARFIELD, of Maryland, has appointed a man who is 82 years of age to succeed Gorman in the Senate. Henry Gassaway Davis, of West Virginia, will kindly take notice that the Governor of Maryland believes in giving the boys a show.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

MARY had a little lamb,
And when she saw it sicken,
She shipped it off to Packingtown
And now it's labeled chicken.
—*New York Evening Post.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

"NEW YORK—THE SHAM MUSICAL CITY."

A FORMER musical critic of *The Independent*, Mr. E. I. Prime-Stevenson, regards as delightfully amusing the pretension that "New York is the most musical city in the world." Music in quantities exceeding that produced in other cities of America, he admits, may be found in New York; but its quality, either as orchestral, choral, or operatic, he finds to be hardly more than contemptible. Furthermore, the homes provided for it he finds ill adapted for the purpose, and the musical taste which supports it and the criticism which examines it he describes as both ignorant and fatuous. His strictures are published in *The Independent* (June 21) under the caption "New York—the Sham Musical City."

Reviewing the situation in detail, he begins by asserting that an abundance of good orchestral and vocal concerts is the first requisite for a city of superior music, and to this end there is needed "at least one thoroughly good, vitalized, local orchestra." But New York, he asserts, "cares nothing or next to nothing for high-class orchestral institutions and work." "There is not one really first-class concert orchestra in New York. . . . The Philharmonic Society of New York . . . is a mixture of good but badly trained new material along with a mass of quite superannuated, second-class players." Choral music, he alleges, is equally without adequate representation. "Not one New York choral society compares with a vast number of singing organizations in countless second-class and smaller musical cities of Europe." Serious interest in choral music, we are told, exhausts itself in an annual demand for "The Messiah," or, rarely, Brahms's "Requiem." "New York . . . would rather hear 'ragtime' than Bach's or Beethoven's noblest masses, or all the lucent polyphonies of Italy's golden age of mass and motet," sneers Mr. Stevenson. "New York cares little for chamber music," he insists, and as for her other concerts, success depends "almost wholly on the vogue, *réclame*, of the 'star' soloists." When he attacks the subject of the opera season there seems to be no limit to his scorn:

"The Metropolitan season presents the curious aspect of at once one of the shortest and most old-fashioned, monotonous, unprogressive, and amazingly expensive seasons of opera extant! For about five months an enormous outlay is paid to 'stars' of all nationalities; a large galaxy. . . . The system is the old-fashioned, pernicious, inartistic 'star' system—amplified. The 'stars' include a large group of singers, supposed to be 'the finest'—'incomparably' the finest—in Europe. As a fact, their equals and superiors are to be pointed out all about Europe, heard right and left, and, as to many instances, may be reckoned as much surpassed. If one has due knowledge of the personnel engaged, their peers are plentiful on the best German-singing or Italian-singing or French-singing opera stages. . . . . .

"The repertory of the Metropolitan Opera House is stale and utterly unprogressive. Eclecticism is half-way or less. Noble classics are yearly omitted in discreditable proportion. Again, the performances in the Metropolitan have no solid, rich ensemble effect, and as to many composers are grotesque. Glück is burlesqued, Mozart is turned to lead, Strauss is travestied. Above all, in the Metropolitan we meet the antique barbarism of opera *sung in languages that the supporting public—rich or poor, educated or uneducated—as a public does not understand at all!* The elegant mondaines of the boxes and stalls can not tell you whether Siegfried is speaking intelligible German or not; whether Carmen's French be of Paris or of Stratford-atte-Bow; could not ask for a program or an opera-glass in the tongue of the text of 'Aïda' (and some of the Italian and French and German sung in the Metropolitan is of a sort in accent to make the frescoes pale)!"

Mr. Prime-Stevenson has a word of commendation for the conductors of the opera, but the orchestra is dubbed second-class or third-class, and the chorus is "inefficient, huddled together, of dubious material, mixed nationalities, and still of a visible and unesthetic antiquity not to be loved in opera choruses or old shoes." The blame for nearly all that he reprobates the writer charges to the unmusical public who patronize the opera. Music with them is a secondary matter; "primarily, the Metropolitan is a social institution, a place *'for the women to show themselves off.'* What is sung or how it is sung is relatively a trifling matter." The house itself he describes as "a huge, ugly, glaring operatic hall, with bad acoustics, . . . of impossible dimensions for much other than Wagner, Meyerbeer, Goldmark, and so on." It is a house in which Mozart and Beethoven are ruined "by mere want of intimacy of effects." To cap all, "it is in the noisiest and most dangerously, inconveniently crowded corner of the most bustling part of New York's daily scramble. The trams and street venders are heard above Marguerite or Tosca or Brunhild."

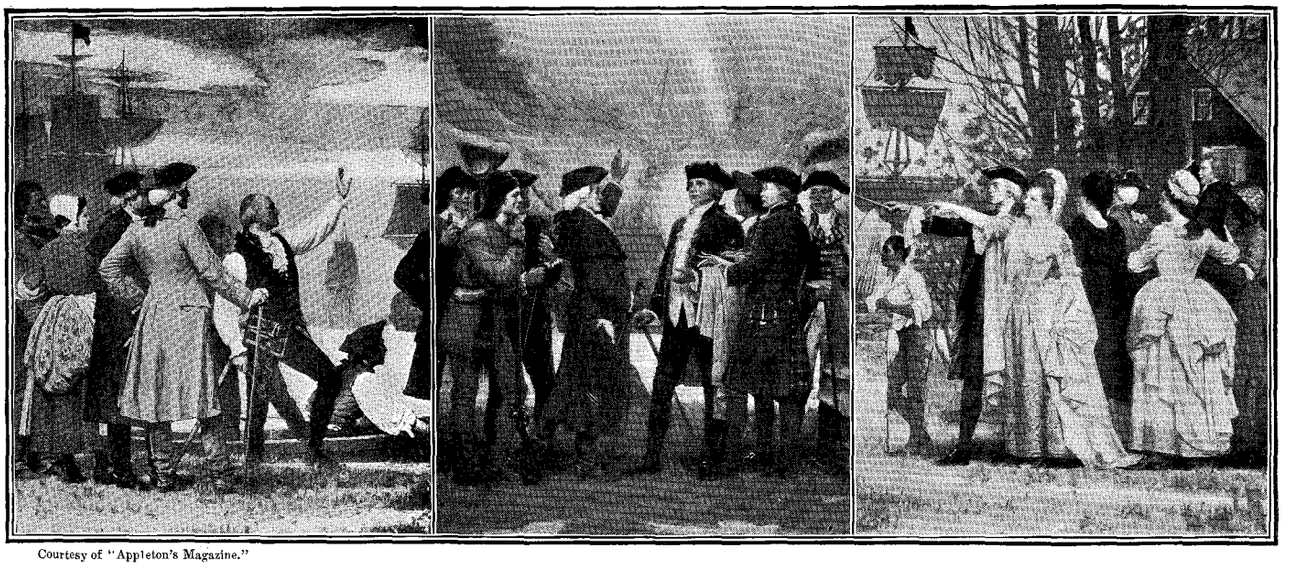
In Europe such conditions, he alleges, would bring forth sturdy rebuke from musical critics, but our present censor describes that fraternity associated with "the average New York daily journal" as "manager-inspired, advertising-department-inspired, and ever stay-at-home." As one who knows conditions intimately Mr. Prime-Stevenson thus particularizes:

"One well-known musical reporter on a great daily frequently alludes—judicially, calmly—to performances in European theaters of opera, and to concert halls in Europe, when he has never set his foot in one or the other, save during a passing trip many years ago as far as London, out of its musical season. Another can not keep his enmities-personal out of his text. Another makes his friends into his compass—in all. Others are in relationships with musical organizations or artists that are a pecuniary aid—annotators of programs, lecturers, and so on. Others are even less in a position to speak of voices, diction, repertory, or what not (even if their intentions are excellent), by lack of education abroad or at home. And so the self-complacency of the New Yorker as to his musical half-year is intensified; because the musical policeman does not challenge nor arrest."

The Independent publishes a rejoinder to Mr. Prime-Stevenson's article, from the pen of Mr. H. T. Finck, musical editor of *The Evening Post*. Mr. Finck asserts that Mr. Prime-Stevenson has not painted a true picture of our musical life. "We are far from perfection," he adds, "but we are not so grotesque and imbecile as the convex mirror of his imagination makes us seem." Mr. Finck admits some of Mr. Prime-Stevenson's allegations—such, for instance, as that high-class music in New York has no municipal support, that our grand-opera repertory is stale and monotonous, that there is little to boast of in the matter of choral music; but, he adds, "Mr. Prime-Stevenson's generalizations regarding our operatic conditions must nearly all be challenged." We quote further:

"It is not true that the trams and street venders are heard above the singers at the Metropolitan Opera House. It is not true that the chorus and orchestra are second- or third-rate. Under the inspiring leadership of such men as Seidl, Hertz, and Mottl, the Metropolitan orchestra has very often played in a way not only to satisfy, but to thrill, the most critical and experienced. Operatic choruses have their on and off nights. . . . On the whole, Mr. Conried's chorus is about as good as any to be found in European cities. Our weakest side—the scenic—is not mentioned by our censor; there he missed his chance. What he says regarding our strongest factor—the vocalists—is astonishingly erroneous. 'Their equals and superiors,' he declares, 'are to be pointed out all about Europe.' Now, this is not a matter of taste or opinion, but of cold, financial fact. It is well known that no European opera-house pays any regularly engaged artist more than one-fourth of what the same singer can get in New York. Backed up by Wall Street, Mr. Conried is able to offer the leading European artists terms which send them flying to this side of the Atlantic. The greatest ambition of European singers is to be able to put after their names 'of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York'; they scramble for that distinction. When Mr. Conried engaged Edyth Walker there were lamentations loud all over Vienna because of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Courtesy of "Appleton's Magazine."

THREE PANELS FROM "THE BURNING OF THE 'PEGGY STEWART.'"

(By C. Y. Turner, Baltimore Court-House.)

the loss of the best singer in the Imperial Opera of that city. Berlin mourns the loss of what everybody admits to be her two best singers, Emmy Destinn and Geraldine Farrar, both bagged by the same American ogre, Heinrich Conried. He and his predecessor despoiled Munich of its five best singers—Ternina, Morena, Fremstad, Reiss, and Knothe. He gives New Yorkers three times a week during the whole season Caruso, the greatest of Italian artists (whose only rival, Bonci, will be at another New York opera-house next season). He would despoil Paris, too, but Paris has not a single great singer in its opera at present."

GIVING AMERICAN MURAL PAINTERS THE PREFERENCE.

MURAL painting has been carried to such a state of excellence in America that it is being strongly urged that foreign artists should no longer be sought for the decoration of our public buildings. This view receives a variety of supporting testimony from artists and art critics, both because there are in America a sufficient number of capable mural painters and because the work, in their hands, will better represent the national spirit. "Mural work for edifices open to the public should be nothing if not national and racy of the soil," says Charles DeKay, art critic of the New York *Times*. It is pointed out that fifteen years ago, when Puvis de Chavannes executed the decoration for the Boston Public Library, there was reason for the selection of a foreigner in that mural painting was here still experimental. That time is now past, but the example of Boston no doubt inspired the action of the Municipal Art Society of Baltimore in seeking a foreign decorator for some of the wall spaces in its court-house. A letter to John La Farge from Mr. Theodore Marburg, president of the Municipal Art Society, asking for names of French artists who might properly be asked to contribute decorations, brought forth a reply which has been published in the press, and which has furnished the text for comment. We give so much of Mr. La Farge's letter as bears directly upon the question of the claims of the native over the foreign artist:

"I should not wish to have my name in any way associated with the idea of bringing over foreign artists, unless their superiority was something so marked that we could not afford to do without them. I should prefer to see at any time an American of moderate capacity—provided he were properly a mural painter—do the work in preference to a foreigner of no greater rank. I should even go further; I should go very far in encouraging American art. My reasons would be based on the experience of Europe. The French have developed their work by asking Frenchmen to do it. In the same way, each separate nationality has acted, and, in so far as they have followed this rule, they have developed the art of their country.

"This seems to me a fundamental law, and if there have been a very few exceptions, they have occurred at moments where a mistake has been made, or else when circumstances have wiped out the possibility of anything else of importance, as was the case at the moment of the civil wars in France, when every form of art suffered, when manufactures were absolutely wiped out, and when Rubens was called in of necessity.

"I have always admired the action of Louis XIV. of France, in his decision to return even the illustrious Bernini to Italy, and to give to famous Frenchmen the work which should illustrate his reign.

"I should even disagree with regard to the influence upon our development here of such noble work as that of Puvis. No one that I know is old enough to have admired him as long as I have. So that I can speak with a degree of confidence quite as great as that of any Frenchman when I make this statement.

"You go on to say, with your usual intelligent frankness, which I fully appreciate, that the course you speak of takes away a commission from some American artist. Well, this I regret. I should like to see more of Mr. Turner's work added in Baltimore to what he has already, and the same for Mr. Blashfield. They will be honors to us all, and there are at least, at this moment of my thinking, half a dozen Americans besides, who, to me, are quite capable of such efforts as would continue those that I have spoken of. I should like to mention names, but I think it wiser not to do so, for fear I should omit one, in this hurried note.

"And to put my views again before you, I should prefer, anyhow, to believe that our American artists are to have work in our buildings in preference to the foreigner, under almost any circumstances. I believe that when that view is firmly anchored in the minds of our architects and lovers of art, we shall be launched into the full sea of American mural painting. We see the advantage of this in sculpture. The American architect does not bring over even the excellent French sculptors, who are there at hand, and the American architect is in so far right.

"Finally, please understand that I appreciate entirely the point of view which I take to be yours, that of an educational influence. But I consider my own view the better, from long experience and, I believe, also an adequate acquaintance with the art of a great part of Europe and that of our own men."

Augustus Saint-Gaudens, in a letter to Mr. La Farge, expresses himself as entirely in accord with the view presented in the above letter. Of course, he adds, "I say this with the greatest respect for the men of France, . . . for whom I have the highest admiration, and also for the French school, for which I have the deepest

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

gratitude, but we are developing a lot of men here amply capable to execute strong and beautiful things, and I think it wrong not to entrust to them whatever work of importance there is to be done in this country." In commenting upon the position taken by La Farge and Saint-Gaudens *The Evening Post* remarks:

"We have in this counsel not the word of a superficial patriotism, but a thoroughly informed estimate of a practical alternative. No one would be quicker than these two artists to welcome fine mural painting from whatever source, and neither is under any illusion as regards the actual accomplishment of our American mural painters. Mr. La Farge perfectly well knows that none of our decorators commands the exuberant imagination and the technical mastery of a Besnard; he is fully aware that much of the decoration likely to be done by our own painters will be mediocre, or excellent in a merely frigid fashion. But in view of the proved drawbacks of imported decoration, and looking to the future of American mural painting, he believes the hazard should be cheerfully incurred. He sees no advantage in withholding an opportunity from a competent American decorator in order to encumber a foreigner with an onerous commission of which the ill success is almost foregone."

THE NEW LITERATURE AND DRAMA OF HUNGARY.

HUNGARIAN literature and drama of the present day show themselves emerging from their former dependence upon foreign models, Russian and French, and asserting their own national quality. Such we gather from a review of contemporary conditions, literary and dramatic, contributed by Mr. Kont to the *Revue Bleue*. If there is discernible any foreign influence it seems to be predominantly English, and that only as concerns the spirit of the work. The aim of both fiction and drama is the presentation of social conditions attendant upon Hungary's political renaissance. Mr. Kont has a few words to say about the native characteristics of the Hungarians which determine their literary characteristics. He writes:

"Of Oriental origin, the Hungarians still remain Oriental in their way of thinking. They are consequently more successful in lyrical and romantic literature than in the drama. The splendid past will be far outshone by the future which is now opening, for in the years that have gone political conditions were altogether against a distinct Hungarian spirit asserting itself, Vienna being always desirous that the Magyar nationality should remain a dormant quantity. The theater shows us what progress the spirit of Magyarism has made. For instance, in 1905, of 294 dramas staged, 156 dealt with Magyar subjects and were enacted in the Magyar tongue. . . . The most important type of Magyar drama from the artistic point of view is the social piece. It is of a satirical tendency, the marriage of the haughty Magyar nobility with Jewish upstarts and the pretentious display of the underpaid Magyar political official being never-failing sources from which to draw material. Greatest of these satirical dramatists is Csiky, who has been a priest and whose knowledge of the human heart—woman's in particular—is exceeding full. His dramas have all a high moral tendency and are most uplifting. . . . The historic drama also has an intermittent vogue, the lofty note of patriotism being particularly characteristic. It possesses, however, nothing of the popularity of the comedy—also mainly socio-satirical—of which Rakosi—also a novelist and known as the Hungarian Mark Twain—is the chief and most able exponent. . . . Comparatively humble tho she be as a national entity, Hungary has accomplished for her people what many a great nation has failed to accomplish. Seven years ago a new theater was erected in Budapest, known as the Urania Theater, founded with the object of teaching the yonth of Hungary all about its own country, from the picturesque, the economic, artistic, social, and intellectual points of view. It is conducted under government inspection."

A new spirit, entirely different from that which characterized the great work of Maurice Jokai and that of his immediate successors, is also prevalent in the Magyar literature of to-day. In the words of Mr. Kont:

"Magyar novelists of the present are no longer under the influence of Russian and French masters, as was Jokai. A radical change has come over the entire spirit of both writers and readers. The new writer delves into the political, social, and economic conditions of modern Magyar life in order to satisfy the demands made upon him by the great mass of readers. The past has been sacrificed to the present, political as well as social, and the poorer classes play as important a part in the Magyar novel of to-day as the wealthy. The long story has given way to the short story. As in the drama, the social aspect of Magyar life is most in evidence, the main themes being the peasantry, the great world, political intrigues, and the hard struggle of the marginal classes. Of the writers of fiction, the greatest is Coloman Mikszath; he has done for the Magyar peasant what Turgenef did for the muzhik. A disciple of Jokai and also of Dickens, he is the leader of a school of literary patriots who write of nothing else but Hungary and her life. Gardonyi is also one of the most popular of this body of writers and is a more profound psychologist than Mikszath. A student of the great world, its intrigues and its ups-and-downs, Sigismond Brodz is also of the same school, devoting, as does also Ambrus, his particular attention to the life of the parvenu. . . . Magyar humor is of a very high and human kind, much akin to that of Dickens and Thackeray, both these writers being extensively read in Hungary. The greatest of the humorists is Victor Rokosi, whose popular sympathies and deep undercurrent of motive-study mark him as a truly original genius."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE REVIVAL OF TRAGEDY.

THOSE who argue that the era of pure tragedy has passed, writes Mr. Alfred Poizat in *La Revue Bleue* (Paris), reason along very similar lines to those who foretell an age in which poetry will cease to be written or in which Volapük and Esperanto will be the only languages spoken. Tragedy, he vigorously maintains, can never become an archaic art. In this view he differs, not only from E. S. Grossman, quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST of June 30, but from a large body of latter-day *illuminati* who hold that tragedy transcends the intelligence of the practical men of to-day, even as its moral significance awakens no echo in their hearts. Incidentally Mr. Poizat quotes the definition of modern tragedy, invented by Mr. Paul Hervieu, the dramatist. "It is the art," says Mr. Hervieu, "of casting persons into such a situation that at least one of them can only escape from it by a violent death or by the commission of a crime; the ability to allow us to participate in his moral agony and to restore the ancient conception of Destiny by placing it not outside the sphere of man, but in the very heart itself of man." Mr. Poizat proceeds:

"Man is not limited to one language to find expression; he has prose, poetry, music, comedy, and all the plastic arts at his disposal. Above all these he has tragedy, and on all sides we are beginning to hear whisperings of a revival of this glorious art. The significance of the word has, at any rate, recovered its old prestige, and people are now beginning to distinguish between the words tragedy and drama, tho there is little doubt that every dramatic author is prone to insinuate that his dramas are veritable tragedies. The essential difference is that in the drama the heroic personages are of the average condition and that they do not disturb history in making their exit from life. . . . The insistent demand of all real tragedy, ancient or modern, is a lesson of history, the restitution of the soul of any given epoch, past or coeval, and the reconstruction of its most heroic incidents. It is, however, not a question of knowing whether there are more tears in the eyes of a queen or in those of a bourgeois matron; the quality of the personages represented makes no difference, provided they have played a decisive rôle at a critical period of the world's history. . . . Verse is indispensable to the full and proper expression of tragedy, since the atmosphere in which the action revolves is essentially poetic, and the positive difference between modern drama and real tragedy is shown by the fact that versified drama is impossible, that the public will have none of it, and that it has fallen entirely into disrepute."

Mr. Poizat goes on to show that not only in France but in other countries there exists a clearly defined tendency toward a revival

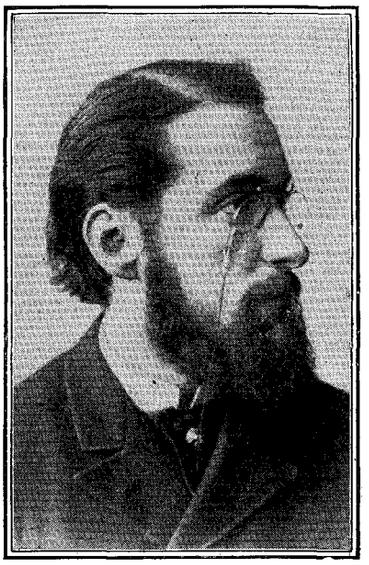
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the Racinian type of tragedy, but more animated, less cold, and with more dialog—in fine, Racine up-to-date. He says:

"Corneille, despite his transcendent genius, succeeded fully only in a few pieces, for the simple reason that he inclined too much to the 'super-epic' and that he failed to humanize his characters, as Racine did. Modern tragedy will combine the epic with the human and by so doing will raise itself above the modern drama, which may depict a politician, but can not lay bare the heart of a real statesman. . . . Yet there is only a patient effort required to make the drama a permanent literary possibility, for modern dramatists take as the bases of their dramas precisely the same motives taken by the great tragedians, namely, love, hate, and ambition. . . . Modern tragedy will differ from that of the great masters in that it will reject all those limitations which are prescribed by a blind following of the Aristotelian unities, the reason for formulating which theory it is hard to explain."

According to Mr. Poizat, the rejection of the theory of the unities apparent in the work of modern younger poets, who have turned, he says, to dramatic versification, because the world will not read their sentimental poetry, will lead to a startling innovation, namely, the open-air theater. Numerous manifestations of a desire for such a theater have displayed themselves within the past few years. He says:

"This is the true theater of the poets, and it is likely to give rise to a new type of dramatic literature. In transforming itself into poetic tragedy, the modern drama will probably seek this form of theater as being most propitious to the best display of the complexities of modern life."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



EDUARD ROD,

Leading Swiss novelist and man-of-letters. He champions the memory of Rousseau in a play described as a "psychological comedy."

A CURIOUS DEFENSE OF ROUSSEAU.

"A PSYCHOLOGICAL comedy" would seem a curious medium to choose for the serious defense of a great name against popular charges of inconsistency and hypocrisy. Yet such is the form in which Mr. Eduard Rod, the leading Swiss novelist and man-of-letters, champions the memory of his illustrious fellow countryman, Jean Jacques Rousseau. The great fame of Rousseau, whose doctrines were reflected through Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and whose writings have been the greatest literary influence in Tolstoy's life, has always been somewhat dimmed to the public mind by certain inconsistencies between his theory and his practise. The argument of Mr. Rod's comedy is that there is no necessary connection between the work and the private life of an author, and that we have therefore no right to accuse a philosopher of hypocrisy because his actions contradict his teachings. The play, which is said to have been a labor of love and devotion on Mr. Rod's part, was written for the study rather than the stage; but Lugné-Poë, a Parisian actor-manager of exceptional artistic views, cheerfully gave it three performances at his theater, "L'Œuvre," and it won a "success of esteem."

"Le Reformateur" is the name of the play, and the "reformer"-hero is drawn from life. He is Jean Jacques Rousseau, and Rod does not conceal his identity. All the characters bear their real names, for they were actual persons and in life played, substantially, the parts assigned them in the play. The plot is in the main a true tale, but the author supplies the "psychology" and the literary form of the thoughts and feelings expressed by the personages of the comedy-drama.

Mr. Rod acquits Rousseau, the personification of inconsistency, the reformer and seer whose private life was so painfully at variance with the grand ideas he eloquently expounded, of the charge of hypocrisy and deliberate betrayal of the cause that was apparently so dear to him—the cause of humanity, truth, and justice.

The author made a personal, thorough study of all the available data concerning the life of Rousseau in the mountain village of Switzerland, talked with the descendants of the philosopher's neighbors, friends, and opponents, and vouches for the substantial accuracy of his story, which is unfolded, according to *Le Figaro* (Paris), as follows:

In 1765, Rousseau, finding himself proscribed and boycotted by every government on account of his bold and revolutionary ideas, went to Motiers, a Swiss village, to live in peace and retirement. His health, too, was poor, and the mountain air was good for him. He was accompanied by Thérèse Levasseur, who passed as his housekeeper, but with whom he was maintaining illicit relations, and who was the mother of his illegitimate, unacknowledged children, placed in an institution for abandoned infants.

Rousseau's life was not what he had hoped it would be in this little village. He made devoted friends there, who admired his intellect, his literary gifts, his profound love of nature and simplicity; but he made more enemies than friends. Some did not like his manners, his dress, his associations. Too many aristocrats and great persons visited him, and this was held to be inconsistent with his alleged democracy and simplicity. Ugly rumors were circulated about him, especially about Thérèse and the forsaken children. The villagers became hostile, and the local pastor started a campaign against the immoral, irreligious, dangerous, unwelcome resident.

A delegation waited upon him. He was requested to explain his views, his conduct, his past. Were his religious writings directed against the Roman Church alone? If so, well; but if he was opposed to all religion, the situation was very different. Was he the lover of his alleged housekeeper? Had he abandoned several children to public charity?

Rousseau might have denied the charges. He did not; he frankly, audaciously told the truth. War was declared against him. He was branded as a hypocrite, a fraud, a mere phrase-maker without character or conviction, a hardened sinner unworthy of pity or respect.

Rousseau tries to excuse himself, to protect his honesty, his sincerity, his love for truth and morality; he makes a pathetic speech admitting his weakness, inconsistency, and sinfulness, but pleading in extenuation that he had always felt his unworthiness and had not tried to deceive himself. He had done wrong, but he had felt and thought right. His ideals were noble and lofty, however short his practise fell of these ideals. And was not a man's ideal the main thing?

But the villagers are not moved by these appeals. They demand correct conduct, and disbelieve his professions. So, in humiliation and failure, the philosopher-reformer is obliged to break up his new home and resume his wanderings.

The critics point out that the play's "historical" character does not detract from its "modernity," since reformers whose lives contradict their ideas are always with us, and the question of our relation to them is still open.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE failure of "Shore Acres" to capture the London theater-going public leads the New York *Sun* to remark that American plays as a rule have found more favor with the English critics than with the English public.

A MOVEMENT to buy and preserve the house in Rome in which Keats died, and to establish in it a memorial library of his works, and of the works of Shelley, was set on foot in 1903 by eight American writers then in Rome. The plan has been recognized and commended by President Roosevelt, King Edward, and the King of Italy, and, according to recent despatches, an option has been obtained on the property. The house is on the Piazza di Spagna, at the foot of the picturesque Spanish steps which lead to the Villa Medici. It is at present owned by France.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

CALIFORNIA'S GREAT EARTH-CRACK.

A GREAT geological "fault"—a sheering and sliding of rock along a line at least 350 miles in length—runs near the California coast. Along this line the earth's crust shifted position for a distance of eight feet, and the shock shattered San Francisco and toppled over other California towns miles away. This great fault, "the most stupendous in history," as Herman Whitaker tells us in *Harper's Weekly* (New York, June 23), is "the visible

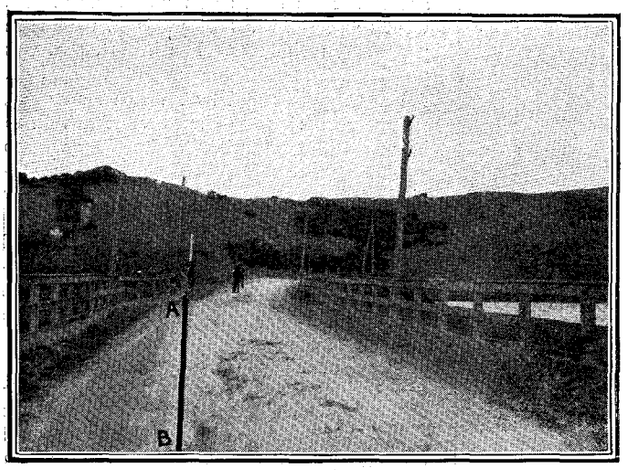


Photo by Professor Christie of the University of California.

THE EARTHQUAKE'S REARRANGEMENT OF THE SAN ANDREAS DAM.

The line AB indicates the direction of the fence to the left before the earthquake.

cause of the California earthquake." What was its primary cause—what made the earth crack and slide—is another and a more difficult question. Mr. Whitaker's map of the fault, which we reproduce, shows its extent and direction. He thus describes its appearance at Mussel Rock, near San Francisco:

"Tho at this point the fault passed a full mile out to sea, the sand-cliffs, seven or eight hundred feet in height, were torn, riven, and rent all along their front. Where dark chaparral had clothed gentle slopes, vertical surfaces now showed yellow as a gangrened wound, purple-streaked where the friction of sliding masses had actually burned the clay. In one place a big slice had fallen over, forming a miniature range with a valley a hundred yards wide between it and the parent cliff. At another, the slide had gone so far out into the ocean that one might walk, dry-shod, beyond the end of Mussel Rock, which projects a hundred and fifty yards to sea.

"Along the face of the cliff, some four hundred feet above the beach, a right of way had been excavated for the Ocean Shore Electric Road. Of this there remained only odd bits. Buried at some points under enormous slides, at others it was shorn away and tossed into the ocean. Halfway up one slide, the steel derrick of a steam-shovel projected. Four men were digging it out—one of whom was actually on the shovel when the quake sloughed off both it and the right of way. . . . . .

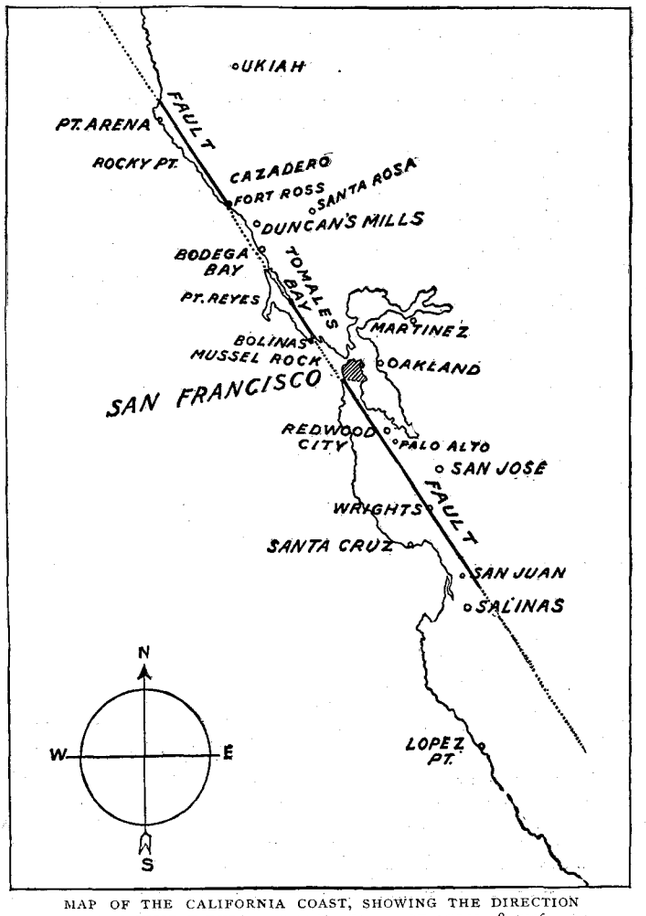
"Half a mile or so from the buried shovel, I crossed the line of the fault. Coming out of the Pacific Ocean in the vicinity of Point Arena, one hundred and twenty miles north of San Francisco, it runs south along the coast for two hundred and twenty-five miles, to San Juan. There it fades from view, yet pursues its course, doubtless, many other hundreds of miles beneath the Californian desert. Of its kind, it is the most stupendous in history, exceeding by four times the length of the fault in the great Japanese earthquake of 1891. Sometimes a wide crevasse, sometimes a sunken road between parallel fissures, again humped into a line of torn brown sod, it plows through green valleys, cleaves forests, splits mountains—all with a sublime contempt of topography, and impressing one with a sense of the omnipotent energy behind, of blind force, of power immutable and absolutely indifferent to human hopes and fears.

"At the head of Spring Valley it appeared as a fissure, black and irregular, paralleling the road. On the morning of the quake one might, I suppose, have dropped a stone down to where, miles below, the earth's ponderous machinery creaked and groaned; and tho the sides had now caved and crumbled, it still yawned with sinister suggestiveness. Stepping down, I had an uncomfortable feeling that the black walls might close in like a door on a fly, or open and let me through. It was impressive. No man may gaze on this, the visible cause of San Francisco's disaster, without a secret feeling of awe, nor can he refrain from speculation as to the mighty causes which produced this great effect—causes which hark back to the very beginnings of geological time."

According to Mr. Whitaker, the sliding of the rock-masses on either side of the fault-line may be simply represented by placing the palms of the hands together, the left representing the Pacific Ocean and strip of coast-line; the right, the remainder of California. He says:

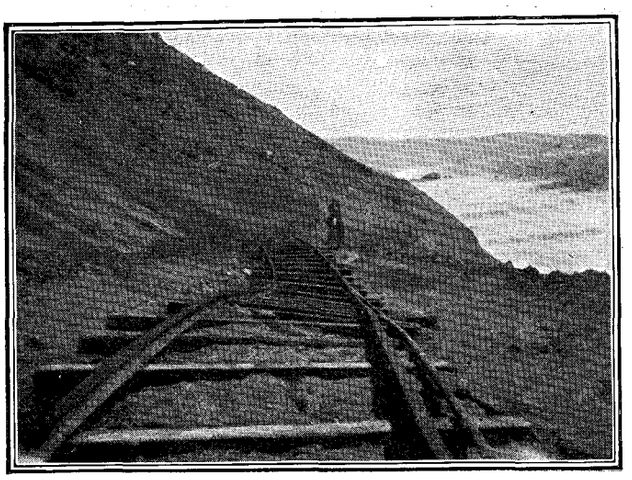
"For years, perhaps centuries, the rock strata beneath have been exposed to increasing strain by enormous and unknown forces. It may be caused by the shrinkage of the earth's envelope on a cooling center once molten as some say; by vast masses of sediment that have been carried out by the coast rivers, millions of millions of tons, and have been deposited on the ocean floor till the weight breaks down the strata, as maintained by others. Be this as it may, the limit of elasticity has been reached at 5:15 on the morning of April 18. Here at that hour, at the head of Spring Valley, the air is warm and meadow-larks are singing. Mr. Fay, foreman of the Sneith ranch, is bringing up the cows that will *not* supply San Francisco's breakfast. Unknown to himself, he is riding along the fault, but beyond the eerie stillness—dubbed 'earthquake weather' by Californians—there is nothing to indicate that, miles below, vast subterranean forces are poised on a hair trigger.

"Now shoot the left hand forward, the right back. With a roar, a rumble, a crash, grinding of rocks, the cry of a world in pain, the strata break along the old fault. Zip! it slips eight feet, laterally, along its two hundred and twenty-five miles of land-line and

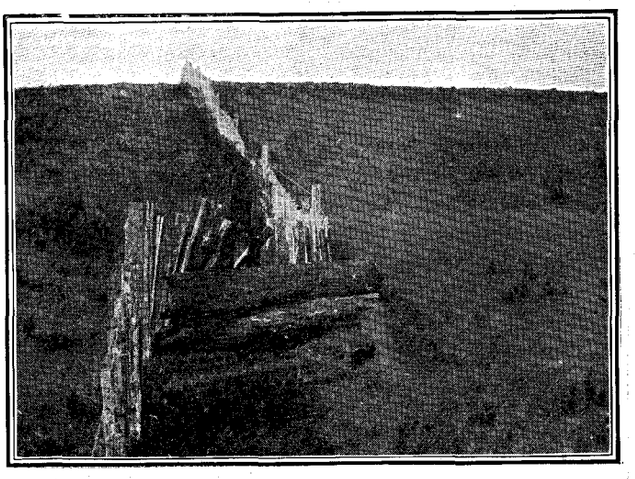


MAP OF THE CALIFORNIA COAST, SHOWING THE DIRECTION AND VISIBLE EXTENT OF THE FAULT OF APRIL 18, 1906.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



RAILWAY TRACK ALONG THE OCEAN SHORE DISTORTED BY THE EARTHQUAKE AND COVERED BY THE CONCURRENT LANDSLIDE.



A FENCE ON THE CALL RANCH, AT FORT ROSS, WHICH WAS "JOGGED" EIGHT FEET OUT OF LINE BY THE FAULT.

EVIDENCES OF THE GREAT FRACTURE.

nobody knows how many hundreds more of ocean-bed. The Pacific slides north eight feet; California comes eight feet south. When the evidence is all in, Professor Lawson and the geologists of the State Commission will doubtless tell us which; but their verdict makes no difference upon the personal problem of Mr. Fay, on the Sneith ranch.

"To understand what happened to him, just up-end a book on the table and snatch the table-cloth eight feet. The legs were snapped from beneath the horse, and when, bruised and shaken, Mr. Fay rose, he was thrown again to the ground. Lying there, he saw that his cows were all down, some rolling, others whirling spasmodically in their attempts to get up. Up at the house, Mrs. Fay was thrown from the stove, where she was cooking breakfast, out through the open doorway. Fancy! What if that fault had gone through San Francisco? Tho she is in ashes, the unfortunate city may be thankful that it passed six miles outside her borders. Had it cloven her center, the foundations would have been snapped from under her buildings as the legs were snatched from under Fay's horse, and the death-roll would have run into hundreds of thousands."

Owing to the roughness of the country, Mr. Whitaker followed the fault only a few miles beyond Fort Ross, but the geological commission appointed by the Governor of California has found that it follows an unbroken line to Point Arena, where it wrecked the town and destroyed the lighthouse. From there it runs on under the ocean. Along its line towns, cities, and villages have been crushed and crumpled, and the cause is still active. Mr. Whitaker quotes Professor Milne to the effect that "earthquakes are most frequent in districts that exhibit evidences that elevation is still in progress," and inversely he regards it as reasonable to suppose that California, a country which exhibits regular recurrence of seismic disturbance, is undergoing upheaval. He concludes:

"Now in this there is no cause for alarm. Geological changes consume periods of time beside which the lifetime of the human race is as a fleeting second. San Francisco is neither to be left high and dry as a stranded fish, nor to be plunged, a second Atlantis, beneath the waves. In all probability she will attain the zenith of her prosperity, decline, and lie for ages, a dust-covered ruin, before the sea again claims its ancient territory.

"Coming to the more immediate probability, we are justified in believing that the present fracture along the old fault has so eased the strains as to afford immunity from disastrous shocks for a long period. If the comparatively slight shock of '68 secured immunity for forty years, we may surely now look for a longer intermission. Ay, the years may run to centuries before there comes such another. A hundred and seventy years ago Lisbon was destroyed by an earthquake and has not felt a tremblor since.

"Nor should it be imagined that in North America earthquakes are confined to the Pacific coast. The most destructive on record occurred in 1811 in the Mississippi Valley."

ARE BIRDS MUSICAL?

HAVE birds an idea that their song is melodious, that is, as we conceive melody? Or does the singer follow merely a blind impulse when he utters his song? In other words, is the song of the bird no real song at all, but merely akin to the bark of a dog or the neigh of a horse? These questions are asked by F. A. Bocciocco in an article contributed to the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna). He goes on to say:

"Many persons will doubtless at once say that the good singer has both an idea of melody and music. But if this be true then the bird is a musical creature, a creature endowed with a musical sense; it must take pleasure in its song, it must be capable of improving its song, and it must seek to avoid false notes. This last point has been the guiding thread in my investigations, and the investigation is one in which any person may engage."

Bocciocco finds that the canary does not react to real melody, while every screeching tone moves him to song. He says:

"It frequently happened, in fact, that the sweet song of a girl was unnoticed, while the grating sound of a coffee-mill would cause the birds to sing with might and main. This experiment may be tried with any bird, and it will be found that the creature reacts to every harsh sound if the sound be maintained for a certain time. A humming tea-kettle, a creaking door, a piano, whether played by a master or merely struck indiscriminately, will move the birds to song, and in the middle of the night the song commences if an unpleasant sound be made. . . . . .

"Let us take the thrush, a master in the imitation of other birds. In the garden or wood, the hedge or bush, this bird thrills the air with its glorious song, and it takes a little from every singer around it. The question here, however, is whether the bird shows any preference for the song of a nightingale as compared to that of a common hedge-sparrow. In experiments made by a bird-dealer it was shown that the thrush quickly learned the song of the canary, but would leave this song for that of a sparrow. And in the case of another thrush which was taught certain organ melodies, there was never the slightest evidence that the bird preferred higher-class music to a lower-class."

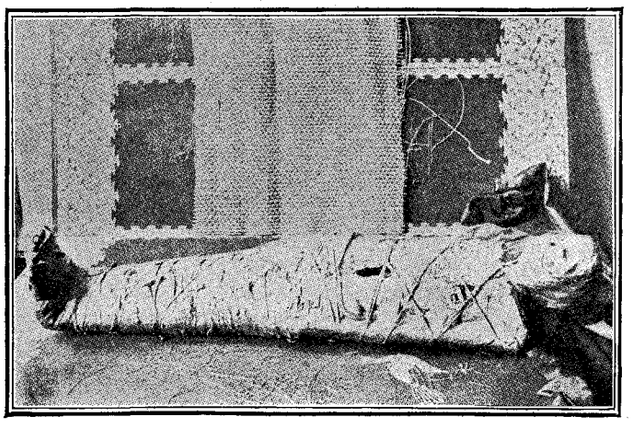
Bocciocco concludes that if birds had a musical sense they would also have a musical ear, but that, so far as his experiments have gone, this musical ear does not exist. He admits, however, that the question is one which up to the present has not been clearly or conclusively answered. He says, in closing:

"If we leave aside the question of whether or not a bird is musical in our sense, there is no doubt that many birds have a clearly defined talent for melody. We know that the canary, the thrush, the mocking-bird, and others quickly learn a melody which is played on an organ before them, but whether or not these birds prefer a pretty melody to an unmelodious sound must remain unanswered."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A MUMMY-FACTORY.

FOLLOWING the example of some of its Eastern contemporaries who have gone extensively into the "exposure" business, *The Pacific Monthly* (Portland, Oreg., June) lays bare the secrets of mummy-manufacture in Southern California. In the city of Los Angeles it has found a man who for nearly thirty years has successfully followed the trade of a mummy-maker, fabricating fakes for museums whose demands were satisfied by superficial



THESE FAKES PRESENT THE EXACT APPEARANCE OF THE REAL OLD EGYPTIAN MUMMIES.

appearance and did not go so far as certificates of origin. This artist, being about to go out of business, revealed his methods to the writer, Mr. Henry Simon, whose account we quote as follows:

"The whole factory outfit consists of a great rough table and one or two smaller ones, upon which several mummies are lying in different stages of development. You will find one that is quite finished, another only just begun, and a few in an intermediate state.

"The first step taken in the manufacture is the preparation of a simple plank, the 'vertebral column,' which gives a stay to head, body, legs, and all, and to the end of which are nailed one or two short boards representing the feet. Then a bag of sacking, corresponding in form to the shape of the body, is produced around the plank and stuffed with excelsior. The ribs are reproduced by bamboo straps, the arms and fingers consist of several big and some small sticks.

"All these things are attached to the outside of the bag. The rough body thus produced is covered with a thin coat of plaster to the extent of the chest and abdomen, or wherever else any part of the body is intended to show. On top of this plaster a coating of glue is put, and a fluffy tissue pasted on, which is again covered with glue. The body at this stage is of a yellowish color, and in touch and appearance resembles almost exactly a fresh human carcass.

"The head is next placed in position and covered with glue and tissue in the same way as the body. The eyeholes are painted dark brown inside and covered with a piece or two of the same material, with a small slit in the middle, which gives a marvelously good representation of the sunken, dried-out eyes of the real mummy. A few hairs are pasted on top of the head, the teeth are made out of small bits of horn, and the head and neck, with the exception of the face, are wrapped with several layers of thin, ragged cotton, held together by bands. The whole body is treated likewise, leaving such spots as is desirable to show the skin and bones underneath. Then the form, which has partly been painted before the outer covering was put on, is dyed once more, together with all the rags and bandages, and, when perfectly dry, presents the exact appearance of the real old Egyptian mummy. Finally, the body is strewn all over with gray dust, or powder, which partly fills all the holes, and, if there was the slightest ground for skepticism left before, removes that entirely.

"The writer of these lines has, in different countries, seen hundreds of mummies; genuine, and, as he is now convinced since a short time, some *not quite genuine ones*. But even on closest inspection he was not able to discover anything in the artificial product that was not exactly in accordance with all he ever observed in the original mummies. The very shape of the head, the expression of the hollow eyes, the shriveled lips, the bits of skin and bone exposed; the general aspect and pose of the limbs and body, wrappings and all, are such as to exactly resemble the genuine article, and would, were the result of the artizan's labor exhibited in a museum, deceive any but the eye of an expert—and his, too, unless he looked very close. Standing in the very workshop, seeing them made, and hearing the maker's explanations, it is hard to realize that those weird figures should be imitations.

"And if the artist tells you that he has been working in his line of business for twenty-nine years; that he has learned his trade in a regular factory long ago, and that he is able to turn out several mummies a day; then, gentle reader, you will perhaps agree with me that even your keen eye and undeceivable instinct may have been deceived, and that very likely it will have been deceived, if you will but stop to roughly calculate what this one man alone has done in his line."

FISH KEPT ALIVE OUT OF WATER.

FISH alive and kicking may now be received at any distance from the waters in which they are captured. In other words, the salmon of the Columbia, the trout of Maine, the bass of Florida may be shipped to any part of the United States with as great facility as a bale of hay or a crate of oranges. And when the fish reach their destination they are as lively as if they were in their native element, altho they have not seen the water since they were taken from sea or river. The possibility of doing this we owe to the Germans, and in a recent issue of *Der Tag* (Berlin) Hans Dominik tells us how it may be done. Mr. Dominik says:

"A short time ago I went to the laboratory of Dr. Eugene Erlwein, and this gentleman showed me a large glass case which was filled with shelves like a bookcase; on the shelves I saw a large number of fish of every variety. There were fat carp and pike, trout and bass, and other watery denizens, and they were all well and happy—they moved their gills and fins exactly as if they were in the water, altho they had not felt this element for thirty hours. The manner in which this was accomplished was soon explained to me."

Mr. Dominik says that the floor of the case was covered with a thick layer of damp cloth; this kept the air in the receptacle moist, and the gills of the fish in consequence never became dry. But further investigation showed that the air in the box was not air at all, but pure oxygen; beside the case there was a large steel cylinder filled with oxygen. A tube led from the cylinder to the base of a jar filled with water, and another tube led from the neck of the jar into the box containing the fish. Says the writer:

"As I watched the apparatus I saw the oxygen bubble through the water of the jar and then, after being saturated with moisture, pass into the case. But the oxygen in the case was not stagnant; there was a pipe at one end which allowed the excess oxygen to escape. It was now clear to me how the fish could be kept alive and happy without water—the oxygen passed through their wet gills and into their blood in exactly the same way as if they were in water, while the carbonic gas from their lungs was carried off with the excess oxygen. . . . . .

"The afternoon of my visit the fish were taken from the case and put in the water. For this purpose the oxygen was cut off, the top of the case unscrewed, and the fish thrown into tubs filled with water. It was at once apparent that the treatment had in no wise injured the creatures. The tench immediately became lively and animated; the thick Polish carp at first seemed a little dazed by the pure oxygen, but after a few minutes was thoroughly awake; the pike were the slowest to react. After a period of ten minutes the pike were still sluggish; the oxygen tube was therefore pushed under the water and into the fishes' mouths, and when the gas began to bubble through their gills the creatures were at once restored."

Mr. Dominik says that in these experiments the case contained three hundredweight of fish, while the case itself only weighed one hundredweight—thus there was only one-fourth dead weight. Dr. Erlwein has, however, carried his experiments further along this

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

line, and he has now patented a special fish-car for use on railroads; in this car the above principle is used, but with slight modifications. Thus the fish are placed in a little water in the car, and the water is kept in constant circulation by means of small pumps. As it circulates the water passes through an apparatus which extracts the carbonic acid and injects into the fluid pure oxygen. The fish in this way may be kept alive indefinitely.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WOOD-EATERS IN CALIFORNIA WATERS.

THE accompanying pictures show in a striking way the destruction accomplished by marine borers, teredos, and limnoria on wooden piles at San Francisco, Oakland, and Seattle. According to a writer in *The Engineering World* (June 20), from which the views were taken, even the impregnation of the piles with creosote has little effect on the appetite of the destroyers. He says:

"It is found that in the vicinity of Puget Sound a stick of rough-sawed timber will last about eight months. A pile will last a year; a pile with bark on will last a year and a half, and a creosoted pile will last from fifteen months to fifteen years. The unusual phase of the situation is that two piles treated in the same manner and driven under the same conditions will be affected differently by the teredos and limnoria. All of the accompanying views show piles that have been coated with a coal-tar or creosoted compound. Mr. Frank B. Gilbreth states that as far as visible effects are concerned, a creosoted pile which has been attacked by the borers can not be distinguished from an unimpregnated wood pile except by minute examination. These photographs were all taken at low tide; those at Oakland were obtained from the Narrow Gage Mole, which is built about a mile out into the harbor on account of the shallow water in the vicinity of the shore of Oakland Bay. At the end of the mole are the ferry slips for the boats running from the Union Station at San Francisco. Engineers and contractors on the Pacific Coast, and those conversant with conditions there, find in these indications enough reason for the installation of concrete piles and the use of reenforced concrete for foundation work."

Elevators that Run on a Curve.—One of the stations of the new tunnel from Boston to East Boston boasts a set of four elevators that are unlike any others in the world, in that they do not run up and down in a vertical line, but on a curve. Says a writer in *The American Contractor* (Chicago, June 2):

"The peculiarity of these elevators is that while they do not go straight up and down, they maintain a perfectly level floor while passing through a curved tube. . . . . .

"The arrangement is much as if on the line of one of the New York elevated routes elevators were run in tubes from buildings on opposite sides of the street into opposite sides of the waiting-room of the elevated station. The Boston tubes start, however, from the subways and pass through the street level to the elevation of the elevated structure, thus giving a three-decked station. The peculiarities of construction are all between the two lower stories. From the second floor the cars run up parallel to each other in the ordinary way. . . . . .

"In the Boston station the elevators, where they start at the bottom, on the tunnel level, are twenty-four feet apart, but in rising fifty-six feet to the street, they approach to within twelve feet of each other. With such a decided slant as this, about ten degrees, it was absolutely necessary to contrive a means by which the elevators can be kept on a level when traveling both up and down. Altho moving on inclined shafts they are kept at an absolute level through the employment of curved guides. The passenger hardly realizes that he is traveling in anything but a vertical direction unless he looks through the iron lattice-work of the elevator and notes that the lines of the shaft appear all awry. The cars have a maximum speed of 250 feet a minute, each car having a platform area of about sixty square feet and a capacity of from forty to fifty passengers."

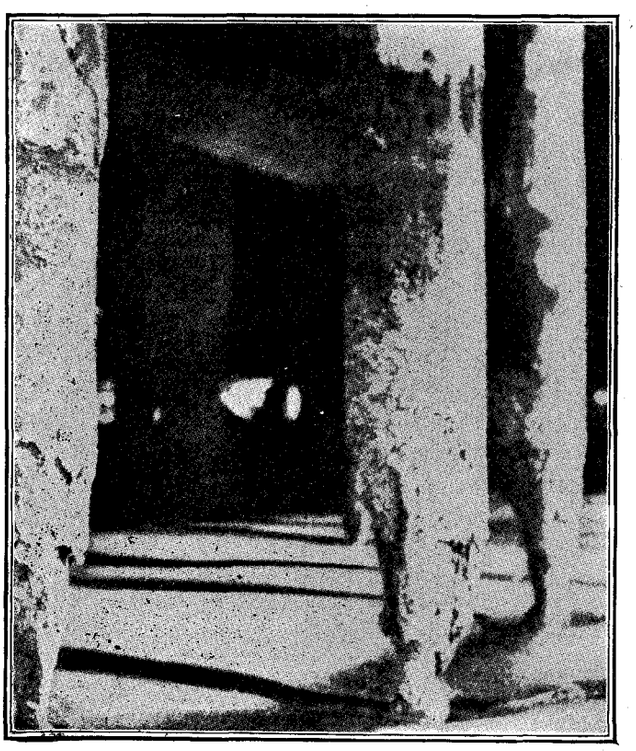
THE CORSET QUESTION.

IS the wearing of corsets injurious? This time-honored question is discussed again in an editorial article by *The Medical Record* (New York, June 16). The writer notes that altho it was settled long ago by hygienists in the affirmative, it is still *in statu quo* so far as womankind is concerned, the abandonment of the garment for a short period early in the nineteenth century being in obedience to the dictates of fashion and not through a sense of its physiological undesirability. We read:

"During comparatively recent times a very strong anti-corset propaganda has been carried on in Germany, with some success, we believe, but no one who has viewed the very ungraceful so-called *Reformkleid* which the disciples of the health movement offer as a substitute for the more conventional garb can help feeling that it will take a few eons to get people sufficiently used to it to change their standards of what is attractive in feminine dress.

"The feature on which physiologists are apt to lay greatest

WHARF AT OAKLAND, CAL., SO BADLY EATEN BY TEREDO AND LIMNORIA THAT NONE OF THE PILES IS LEFT STANDING; WHARF IN THE BACKGROUND HAS BEEN ABANDONED.



CREOSOTED WOODEN PILES SHOWING EFFECT OF TEREDO AND LIMNORIA.
From photograph taken at San Francisco a few days before the earthquake.

WORK OF THE WOOD-EATERS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

stress in the corset question is the assumed interference with abdominal respiration which it involves; and altho some authorities . . . have maintained that the costal type of respiration is a feminine trait which is quite independent of the manner of dress, many others refer it directly to the use of the corset and the support of clothing by constricting bands about the waist."

Among the latter, we are told, is Lange, of Munich, who ascribes the feminine "waist" to interference with the development of the lower thorax during the years of active growth, when corset-wearing is usually begun. By life-size tracings of the trunk contours made during a period of years from the bodies of growing girls, he shows that, whereas the hips and shoulders increase rapidly in size during the second decade, the waist enlarges to a very much less degree. This relative smallness of the waist acts in various ways to cause chlorosis and disorders of the stomach, liver, and other organs, such as movable kidney and pelvic displacements. Further:

"Lange believes that if the corset is to be abolished, the weakened condition of the dorsal musculature of those who have worn it must first be corrected by the use of suitable gymnastic exercises, and that this is particularly necessary in growing girls who are compelled to spend many hours a day sitting at school desks. A further essential is the adoption of a mode of dress which will relieve the waist of all constricting bands, but without falling into the error of the present 'reform dress,' in which the weight is borne almost entirely by the shoulders. This is to be effected by having the garments cling closely enough to the trunk to cause them to be to a considerable extent supported by friction. He illustrates various plans of accomplishing this, which appear excellent in principle, tho their feasibility must be left to the judgment of those concerned."

TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS.

WITH the announcement that Marconi had sent a message, or rather a signal, across the Atlantic, many good people jumped to the conclusion that commercial operation of a transatlantic wireless telegraph would come at once; and it must be said that the Marconi company did not attempt to dispel this illusion. But years have elapsed since that time, and, altho a large amount of experimental investigation has been carried on, with the object of determining the laws which govern this transmission, we are not yet sending private telegrams to London by wireless. In *The Electrical Review* (London) Professor Fessenden, an American worker in this field, has recently announced that messages are now continually being sent across the Atlantic, and has described the obstacles that remain to be overcome before we shall have regular service. An editorial writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, June 23), commenting on this article, says:

"It was natural enough that, when he had proved the possibility of wireless communication over three thousand miles of ocean, even tho the message consisted of a single letter ever so faintly heard at the receiver, Marconi should have supposed that for the transmission of regular commercial messages all that was required was apparatus of greater height, capacities of greater area, and the installation of sending-apparatus of larger power. Costly stations were equipped on this supposition both in Cornwall, England, and on the Atlantic coast, and an actual message was transmitted from President Roosevelt to King Edward. That was in January, 1903, and in the following March the Marconi company undertook to furnish the London *Times* with daily wireless despatches from the United States. These, however, were discontinued after only a couple of despatches had been sent, and to those who were following closely the progress of the art, it soon became evident that, altho the transmission of a full message had been proved to be possible, there must be certain atmospheric or other conditions affecting transatlantic wireless telegraphy, which would have to be understood and met before it would be possible to maintain a regular service free from interruption.

"Meanwhile other investigators who had been doing good work in the field of wireless telegraphy, on a less ambitious scale, were beginning to turn their attention to the great problem which Marconi had so boldly attacked and with such promising initial success; and ultimately De Forest and Fessenden established stations in which elaborate experimental work has been carried on continuously. Both of these gentlemen claim to have succeeded in establishing transoceanic communication."

The distance between the Fessenden stations at Brant Rock, Mass., near Boston, and Machrihanish is about 3,000 miles, we are told; and under favorable conditions messages are exchanged without difficulty, but the ease of transmission varies greatly on different days and even during different parts of the same day. On certain days the signals were of five hundred times greater intensity than under apparently similar conditions on other days. The writer goes on:

"From this it follows that to make certain of being able to transmit messages on any day of the year, the apparatus must be built to correspond to the days of least intensity; or, in other words, a 'factor of safety' of at least 500 must be adopted. The problem might be attacked, either by providing an increase of sensitiveness in the receiving-apparatus, or an increase in power at the sending-station, and in all probability both means will be adopted. On the other hand, if an intensity of transmission be used which is sufficient to meet the worst conditions, it may be found that on the days when conditions are favorable to transmission, such intense signals would be detrimental. Not only might they injuriously affect the operation of other stations, but they might even interfere with the station at which they were directed; for Professor Fessenden has noticed during his transatlantic tests what he has called an 'echo signal,' that is, a signal coming about one-fifth of a second later than the main signal; and he believes that this second signal reaches the receiving-station later because it goes the longer way around. If transmission of great intensity were used, these echo signals might become loud enough to have a confusing effect at the receiving-station. Transmission conditions must be tested frequently in order to determine the proper intensity for current use, for the changes in conditions affecting transmission take place with some rapidity.

"As for the causes of these rapid changes, it was pointed out some time ago by Professor Fessenden that not only is one of the causes to be found in the action of sunlight, but that there appear to be in the atmosphere large masses of absorbing material which considerably reduce the intensity of the transmission. These masses vary in size and in the height above the sea-level at which they exist. They appear to be nearer sea-level in the tropics, where long-distance transmission is more difficult than in the temperate zone, and in some cases the absorption by these masses is found to be so great as to leave only about one-tenth per cent. of the energy of transmission available. Another effect of which the cause has yet to be found is that messages at certain times can be transmitted more easily in an east-and-west direction than in one north and south; moreover, there are indications that diffraction takes place. It is considered that both of these effects may be due to the shifting of the position of the so-called absorbing masses, which are supposed to be the most serious obstacle to transatlantic transmission."

"COLLEGE-BRED VAGABONDS occupy considerable space in all discussions of the unemployed, but rarely, if ever, is the pathologic side of the matter even touched upon," says *American Medicine* (Philadelphia, June). "The Bowery branch of the New York Y. M. C. A. gives assistance to many derelicts in the course of the year. It is said that of the last 3,228 helped 17 were graduated from universities, 134 from colleges, 71 from academies, and 417 from high schools, a total of 639. The usual proportion is about one-fourth. This is a horrible condition of affairs, and the cause must be discovered. These are sick men unable to work—suffering from neurasthenia, generally, on which is grafted an alcohol or drug habit to increase the basic disease. Is this dreadful blot chargeable to the educators or physicians? Perhaps a few were unfit subjects for education and should never have been sent to schools higher than the eighth grade. If so, some way should be found of discovering such cases, and preventing this waste of money and lives. Perhaps some of them were injured by the exhaustion of excesses of some sort—athletics or even the 'grind' of much study and insufficient sleep. Most are probably sufferers from eye-strain. The learning possessed by some of them proves that they must have been ideal students in the eyes of the teachers. A few are said to be full of classical knowledge of no earthly use to them—splendid Greek scholars begging for bread. The worst of all is the fact that three-fourths of the men aided—including the uneducated—are native-born Americans, and only one-fourth foreigners. Inability of the body in some direction or other to respond to the increased demands, the hurry and rush of our modern civilization, is at fault in most cases, but there should be definite knowledge as to what causes these neurasthenias in the native-born."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

BELIEVING CHRIST AND LIVING SMITH AND ROUSSEAU.

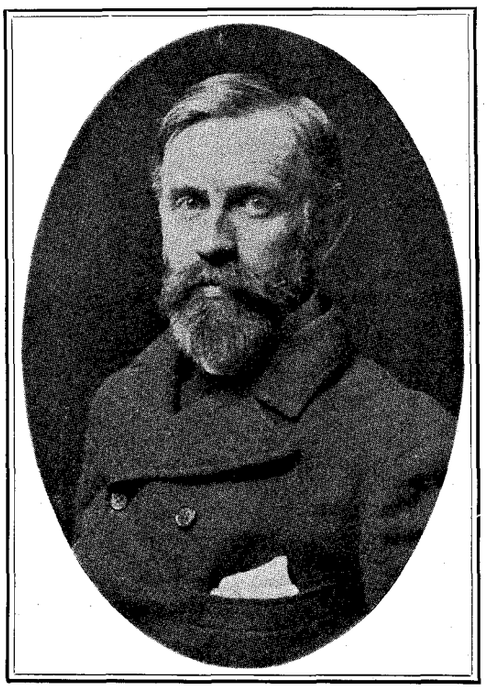
INSTEAD of dropping theology and replacing it with sociology, as we sometimes hear recommended, we must make theology our sociology, says the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss in an article on "The Church's Radical Gospel," published in *The Churchman* (New York). America, he maintains, accepted Adam Smith and J. J. Rousseau as political godparents, and, as a consequence, "our country is the one great eighteenth-century country of the world." Adam Smith, he points out, "held that if each individual and each nation would seek for self, a preestablished and a divine order would make selfishness bring about the greatest good of the greatest number." Rousseau preached "back to nature in the name of the equality of man." The conditon presented as the effect of our competing gospels is that while our clergy strive to preach and our people profess to believe the Gospel according to Jesus Christ, "in our economic, political, and social life we *live* the gospel of Smith and of Rousseau." The competition of the two gospels leads us into endless "contradictions, difficulties, impossibilities, confusions." So long as the gospel of individualism holds sway, the writer declares, "we can do nothing permanently for reform; even the church herself can do virtually nothing." For, he argues, "if Adam Smith and Professor Sumner and most of our American business traditions are right, if it is duty to compete; . . . then the battle for self must go ever grimly on, the strong must subdue the weak, the rich the poor, the able the unable."

In the succeeding number of *The Churchman*, under the caption "A Social Program for the Church," the same writer gives a remedy for the anomalous position analyzed above. To quote:

"What the United States needs to-day is the sociology—the soteriology of Jesus Christ. Let the church say so—not indeed in vague words, for that usually misleads and becomes cant—but in words specific and to the point. Let the church not formulate measures nor indorse parties. Such is not the function of the church. The need is for ethics and principles, and to declare these is the function of the church. Let the church show that our evils to-day largely and all but inevitably spring from the foundation of our American economic life in the basing of industry upon the strife of individuals, each pushing for self, and from the positing of this principle even as the law of God. Let the church show that, individuals being unequal in ability, this strife *must* develop the economic overlordship of the economically most effective, that this *must* end in the combination of these overlords, since for them to compete to the end would mean either the absolute tyranny of one or more probably the suicide of all; that while this process does assume a thousand forms, and may be delayed and modified to a degree, it is nevertheless the exact economic situation which confronts us to-day. Let the church show too that, according to our American theology, these monstrous but perfectly natural aggregations of capital have to go nevertheless for their legal right to live to governments and legislatures doomed by our theory to conduct and possess materially smaller economic powers than the corporate existences they create. Let us show that under our basic theory of the struggle for self, ability, legal and administrative, must be principally in the service of the corporations and only secondly at the service of the economically inferior government. Let us show that less comes in the economic origin of graft. Honest men, save sporadically, can do little and get little in politics. But dishonest men, under such a situation, can systematically and continuously enrich themselves by legislative plunder. It is well for the church to protest against such practises, but it will do little good, while the church cherishes and indorses the system that gives them birth. No civilized country is so afflicted with the particular evil of 'graft' as the United States, not because the Americans are the most corrupt people in the world—such is not the case—but because no other country has carried so far the magnifying of the interest of the individual over action by the state, the organization of the people."

The writer declares that he is not here urging that the church indorse Socialism either in theory or in practise. He would work through the channels of the church already established, adding:

"But if the church [meaning the Protestant Episcopal Church] as a whole through her highest official utterances, by a commission appointed by General Convention, or in a pastoral letter from the House of Bishops, could in a clear, strong, statesmanlike way show that the ethics of Jesus do lead to and require, not competition, nor private combination, but cooperation slowly and practically to be worked out in the life of all men, of the nation and of the people, . . . if the soul of the church could thus speak to the soul of the nation, who does not know that the nation would at least listen, that it would be worth infinitely more than a hundred



REV. W. D. P. BLISS,

Editor of "The Encyclopedia of Social Reform." He says that while our clergy preach and our people profess to believe the Gospel according to Jesus Christ, we are living, in our economic, political, and social life, the gospel according to Adam Smith and J. J. Rousseau.

vague resolutions about the corruption of graft, of politics, and of corporations?"

After taking this as a first step, the second and third proposed by Dr. Bliss are thus outlined:

"A church commission should be appointed, with cooperating members in each diocese, to prepare and to disseminate a new ethical literature for clergy and for laity. It should be carried into each archdeaconry and into every parish. Then with informed sermon and with practical discussion in church congress and parish club, there would grow up a quickened conscience, a fuller understanding, a clearer vision, a new great hope. We should show how these economic questions lie at the basis of almost every other. . . . If our bishops would really save the home, the family, marriage, let them study modern economics, as well as the medieval Roman Catholic Church. At least let them study the Bible. St. Paul says that 'the love of money is the root of all evil.' Those who would seriously meet the evils of divorce, unholy marriage, prostitution, intemperance, gambling graft, must meet them in their economic roots.

"Thirdly, the church must practise what she preaches. By democracy in parish and convention, by fair prices and conditions granted in building church edifices and conducting parish activities, by aiding every practical step toward the life of brotherhood, above all, by persistent devotion and sacrifice in the personal life of clergy and of laity, the church must live the Word."

We need positive teaching and action, says Dr. Bliss, not

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

denunciations nor negations. As a final comment on our present misapplied efforts the writer says:

"Poor John D. Rockefeller, why should we only condemn him? Why should we make him the scapegoat for the nation? And corporations and trade-unions. What good is accomplished by endless tirades against them? The muck-rake has its place. It is doing to-day marvelous divine work. It is baring the very heart of the nation as ready soil to receive the Word. The rich men of this land and the poor men of this land are ready to listen and to act as never before. The soil is thirsty. But the sower must sow the seed. Jesus Christ did not send his disciples into the world to rake dirt, but to heal and to help and to save. Any one who knows the facts will tell you that generally speaking the larger the corporation the higher the wages and the better the conditions granted to the employees. Any economic student—I scarcely know one exception—will tell you that closed shops, generally speaking, are freer than open ones. Those who are striving to-day merely for negative anti-monopoly legislation or are preaching the so-called gospel of the open shop doubtless mean well, but are simply harmful reactionaries who have not gone to the bottom of the question. All the upward forces of the day are for a higher and better organization of society. And we need to help, not hurt, the things which are *better* before we can get the things which are best. Let each act locally, constructively, helpfully."

CHANGES IN THE THEOLOGY OF CONGREGATIONALISM.

CONGREGATIONALISM claims that while holding fast to such traditional truths as "the rightful rule of God, the sinfulness of man, redemption through Christ, and the certainty of divine mercy and retribution," it is influenced, nevertheless, in defining and expressing these truths by "the well-known tendencies of theological thought which affect the whole Christian Church," and to which Congregationalism has been "more sensitive than most other denominations." This claim adds interest to *The Congregationalist's* survey of the changes which recent years have wrought in Congregational theology. The journal quoted is published in Boston and is the leading organ of its denomination. After prefacing that "our denomination does not avowedly adopt any one theological leader or school," and that "Arminians are probably as numerous as Calvinists among us," *The Congregationalist* goes on to an account of recent modifications, which we quote in part as follows:

"As to our belief in God—our fathers looked up to him as enthroned above all things, directing and guiding to a determined end the universe he had created. We realize him as the supreme pervading personality in all things, revealing himself in the universe evolving through him into perfection in which man created in his image shall perfectly reflect his righteousness, truth, and love. We use the phrases, divine immanence to express his relation to the universe, and the divine Fatherhood to express his relation to mankind.

"As to our belief in Christ—our fathers looked up to him as the second person in the Trinity, seated at the right hand of the throne of God the Father, after having purchased the forgiveness of our sins and the remission of sentence of eternal death by his death on the cross and his resurrection from the tomb. We see in him who is the ideal man, the Father manifested to human apprehension, the unique revelation of God to men. Through him we know God and we worship the Father in him. We do not attempt to put into exact forms of statement the relations between the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit whose manifestation as God we behold in Jesus Christ. To quote Professor Walker here: 'Whether by the virgin birth, by preexistence as the eternal Logos, by enduement at baptism, by Davidic descent, by all these lines of argument combined, or by others like his sinlessness and moral oneness with the Father, that unity is to be explained or no, the great truth to which these interpretations bear witness is the fundamental fact of Christianity—that of the incarnation. Its explication is relatively a matter of speculation; its reality is of prime importance.'

"Our fathers regarded man as created perfect in one human pair, who by wilful disobedience to a divine command corrupted and brought sentence of eternal death on the whole human race descended from them. Our fathers believed that Jesus Christ coming as God in a human form begotten through the power of the Holy Spirit and born of the Virgin Mary, by his sufferings and physical death inflicted on him by men, endured the equivalent of the punishment of sinners sentenced to eternal death, and delivered from it certain members of the human race foreordained to be saved. We believe that Jesus Christ the son of God living, suffering, and dying as a man among men revealed the self-sacrificing love of God for his children who include all mankind, and that this manifestation, continued through the spirit of God in and among men, is teaching sinners the nature of sin and the character of God, and is drawing all men unto him.

"Our fathers believed that the Bible was the only written revelation by God, that all its words were dictated or inspired by Him and therefore to be received as absolute truth without admixture of error. We believe that the books of the Bible are the record of the revelation of God by writers under his guidance who sought faithfully to make known his will. The convincing evidence of its divine authority is in the response of our spiritual nature to its counsels, consolations, and commands.

"Our fathers believed that the New Testament revealed the divine plan and pattern of Christ's Church on earth, and that it was Congregational in its organization. We believe that the Congregational order is best suited to the Christian development of the individual, to 'intelligent discipleship, mutual responsibility, direct loyalty to Christ alone, full-rounded Christian manhood.' We hold, however, that whenever and wherever modifications of this order are found to be best suited to advance the kingdom of Christ they should be adopted, and that the disciples of Christ of all denominations should work together as far as is practicable to show their unity in spirit and to bring his kingdom to perfection. . . . . .

"Our fathers believed that men could be saved only by believing on Jesus Christ before they died. The theological controversies of the last twenty-five years have resulted at least in toleration for Christians who express a reasonable hope that those who die without knowledge of Christ may not have closed their probation in this life. The tendency thus indicated has gone so far that some Congregationalists, who believe, as all Christians do, in the final triumph of righteousness over sin, hold also that it is not an unwarranted hope that this triumph may include the final redemption from sin of all the children of God."

The last sentence here quoted moves *The Universalist Leader* (Boston) to enlarge upon "a theological motion . . . , a growing momentum which can not be stopped this side of the views of the Universalist Church."

Separation of Church and State in Italy.—France has cast aside what she felt to be her religious shackles, and it may be natural that the movement in France should be followed by similar movements in other Catholic countries, as, for example, in Italy. In fact, Ricciotto Canudo tells us, in the *Gazette de Genève*, that the demand for a separation between the Italian Church and State is constantly growing louder, and that a crisis may be expected soon. Mr. Canudo says:

"When the venerable Bishop of Cremona, Father Bonomelli, issued his pastoral letter on the 'Separation of Church and State' a short time ago, he gave the Catholic world a shock that it is likely to feel for some time to come. Indeed, the church in Italy has been shaken to its foundations by the ultra-liberal ideas expressed by one of its greatest prelates, and there is little doubt that these ideas will lead to a crisis that in the very nature of things had to come. The appearance of the pastoral letter was also noteworthy in that it was issued immediately after a papal encyclical and because it distinctly opposed the view of the Vatican. Naturally the contrast of views was the cause for violent strife in the Catholic ranks; and the question of separation, which heretofore has been merely whispered, is now shouted loudly in the religious market-places. . . . . .

"These facts caused the Pope to condemn the letter of the Bishop of Cremona, but this merely added fuel to the flames and the conflict immediately became national. It is true that at

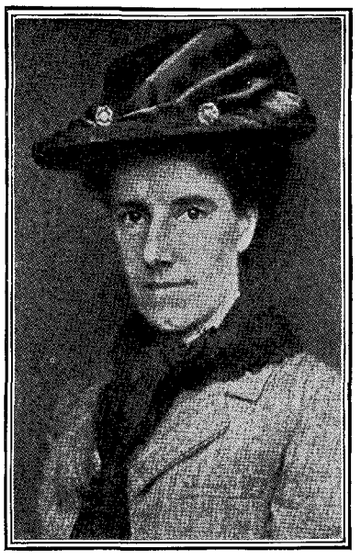
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

present the noise has lessened—because of the disciplinary measures adopted by the Vatican—but the leaven is working and it is constantly fomenting in radical and reactionary church strata. . . . .

"French developments have had a powerful influence, and one of the greatest of the Italian papers, the *Giornale d'Italia*, has now started an inquiry in reference to the separation of Church and State. This inquiry has enabled us to see exactly what feeling is in existence in the country, and as a whole it may be said that there is a distinct majority in favor of a free and independent church. There is no doubt that in the near future this question will come up for wide and violent discussion."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CLUB-WOMAN AS A RELIGIOUS PROBLEM.

THE club-woman seems rather to supplement the church-woman than "supplant" her, by the account Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman gives of their relations. *The Woman's Home Companion* (July) prints Mrs. Gilman's vigorous contribution to the question. She thinks it rather a "pitiful thing" that the church should add this one more complaint to her others about "the young men" and "the working people" not coming to church. "As regards the question of allegiance she insists that "the church must prove its place as a leader of life if it wants followers." The world needs "broad, general, swift, good work in a thousand lines of social progress," says Mrs. Gilman, and considerable initiative in this line she attributes to the woman's club. She does not, however, exclude all churches. "A healthy, prosperous church to-day, like Dr. Rainsford's, in New York, spends two-thirds of its efforts on humanitarian work—like a good woman's club!" But while the woman's club is doing some things not done by the churches, this activity is in no way detrimental to the church. Thus:



MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN.

"Is it not a condemnation in itself," she asks, "that we must needs form clubs to study ethics and practical religion, because the church will linger forever over dogmas and theories?"

"If the membership of our women's clubs could be shown to increase at the expense of the membership of our churches, or if the new activity in education and reform were at the expense of earlier activities in charity and philanthropy, there would be some ground for fear of the club movement, or at least the defender of the club would have to show that women in clubs did more to serve God and man than they had previously done in the churches.

"No such contrast need be made. Our church-membership is still composed mainly of women, and the good works of the church were never so widespread and efficacious as to-day.

"While there are some club-women who do not go to church, and many church-women who do not go to clubs, still in most cases the strong worker in the village-improvement society is also a strong worker in the church. Quite aside from any such numerical balancing as this we have two things to be measured, one the effect of the club-membership on the woman herself, the other the effect of the club-work on the world. I think it can be shown that on both lines the club will be found a fellow servant of the church, a developer of character, and a means of social service. As to worship, I have yet to hear of a woman's club whose meetings coincide with church services. They do not conflict in the slightest, but may be of wide help to each other and to humanity."

The topics chosen for study by women's clubs cover a wide area, but none of them, the writer thinks, could react with anything but helpfulness to church interests, and some might serve to show where the church has lacked. Mrs. Gilman says:

"Here is a body of women numbering hundreds of thousands usually women of middle age (of one club in Massachusetts it is said every member is between fifty-two and eighty-two years of age), all reaching out to serve humanity. Even where the purpose of the club is self-improvement, that enlarged and enlightened mind is of service to all it touches. How can it be said of work like this that it 'supplants' church-work, or that the devotion of the woman to her club supplants her devotion to the church?

"It is true that certain of the clubs in our wide list study the Bible, and others ethics, and others practical religion, but if their churches had been meeting every want in these lines we would not have started clubs for them.

"Is it not a condemnation in itself that we must needs form clubs to study ethics and practical religion, because the church will linger forever over dogmas and theories? What teaching in ethics does it offer? Our Sunday-school teachers are no experts—estimable old ladies and ardent schoolgirls mostly; the child learns little from them.

"As to practical religion, that a Christian church can remain prosperous and silent among the glaring injustices and crying needs of to-day shows a great lack somewhere. Love is no good without action; to love the world means to serve it, and the way of service is plain. The most important evil of to-day is in high places, and needs open discussion and attack; the most important good of to-day is concerted action for social betterment."

The club has placed woman in an entirely new relation such as society has never before provided for her, and Mrs. Gilman thinks that the church ought to recognize the value of this relation and encourage rather than discourage the club for what it has created. She writes:

"A new conscience is developed in club-work, a new set of virtues, and these qualities are precisely those needed to live most usefully in the world.

"The woman at home has a husband to rule over her, or, as sometimes happens, for her to rule; she has children and servants to manage; but she has no equals, no fellow laborers in the same field. When she does mingle with her kind in visits or entertainments, she is giver or receiver—hostess or guest—but not on an equal basis.

"In the club, for the first time in her life, she finds herself simply a human being among others, united for some common purpose, and measured only by personal quality. She is not daughter, sister, sweetheart, wife, mother, aunt, or grandmother. She is Mary Jones, and is liked or disliked for qualities hitherto uncalled for, qualities greatly needed to make the world what all noble religions would have it—a place of health and happy peace and noble growth. We need all forces working together to this end. And while the church is one force and the home another, this new force, the woman's club, is a large and steadily increasing help in the world's work.

"The home should give mother a little more leeway—a wider range of stimulus and exercise, sure that she will bring back new light and power to make home better; and the church should recognize in the woman's club, not a rival, but a strong young assistant in that field where the harvest is always ripening and the laborers too few."

Mrs. Gilman remarks that Christianity can not be regarded as a thing for women to think about and for men to do:

"Surely we all know that the strong call of the church to women has always been exactly this: That it opened to her a wide new world, not excluding, but enclosing, the old world of the home. We live now in a practical age, an age of applied intelligence; we are no longer to keep our faith canned and pickled on a high shelf, or wrapped in camphor and laid away for fear of moths.

"What we believe, we must do. This is the real reason-for-being of the Women's Club."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JEWISH RESPONSIBILITY FOR JEWISH PERSECUTION.

THAT the Jew is himself largely to blame for his own persecution is the rather startling proposition brought forward by Prof. Goldwin Smith. Writing in *The Independent* for June 21 he describes the Hebrew dispersion and migration through the Christian countries as "the wandering of a parasitic race in pursuit of gain over the abodes of natives with which, clinging jealously to its tribalism, it did not unite." This kind of wandering, the writer thinks, is very apt to get the wanderer into trouble, and he recalls a number of bitter persecutions, from the Middle Ages onward, including those in Russia, to show that, like many other evils, the love of money may be discovered at the root. He argues thus:

"Take any race you please, with any religion you please, but with an intensely tribal spirit; let it wander in pursuit of gain over the countries of other nations, still remaining a people apart, shunning intermarriage, shrinking from social communion, assuming the attitude assumed by the strict and Talmudic Jews toward the Gentiles, plying unpopular, perhaps oppressive, trades, and gleaning the wealth of the country without much adding to it by productive industry; you will surely have trouble. Offense will come. If it takes the form of violence or outrage it will be criminal. But it will come, and it will be the consequence, not of a fiendish disposition on the part of the people of the invaded nations, but of a calamitous situation."

Some historic instances of Jewish persecution are reviewed by the writer for which Christian bigotry, he thinks, can not be alleged as the cause. Adequate cause is to be found in the character of the Jews themselves, for, says Professor Smith, "to pronounce the antipathy to the Jew utterly groundless is, in fact, to frame an indictment against humanity." He observes:

"In the Catholic Middle Ages religious intolerance was the law, and persecution was the lot of all who dissented from the national religion, whether Jews or heretics. This must have been known to the Jew when he came into a Catholic community for the purpose of his trade. He must have known also that the constitution, political and social, was feudal. He provoked the hatred of the people by acting as the regular and recognized instrument of royal extortion, being protected in his trade of money-lending for that purpose by the king. As a rule he was safe under the royal protection, but occasionally there were popular outbreaks, barbarous like all other popular outbreaks in those rough times. The Jew escaped military service. In England he was allowed to hold land till the time of Henry III., when he was alleged to be undermining the feudal system by his territorial encroachments. His social depression seems, as Freeman says, to have been overstated. He did not shrink from display of his wealth. At Oxford the Jews attacked a religious procession. . . . . .

"At the time of the Crusades there was a tremendous outbreak of fanaticism in Christendom, combined with a well-founded alarm at the on-rolling tide of Moslem conquest. Then unquestionably the Jews suffered terribly, tho for the number slaughtered we may not trust medieval statistics. The Jews were suspected, perhaps not wholly without reason, of sympathy with Islam, to which they were less uncongenial than to Christendom. It would have been well if they could have fled before the rising storm. But they stayed, and as has been reasonably conjectured, provoked popular ire by practising extortion on those who had taken the cross and were selling or pawning their possessions to provide their outfit.

"Spain, the land of intolerance and persecution, was the scene of cruelties inflicted upon the Jews, on which Christendom, so far as its faith had any part in them, must forever look back with shame. But the share of Christianity, however perverted, in these atrocities, was less than that of the fanatical nationality bred by the long struggle with the Mohammedan invader, whose coming, as all Spaniards believed, the Jew had welcomed. The Inquisition sent equally to the stake the Jew, the Morisco, and the Spaniard who had swerved or was suspected of swerving from the religious faith of the nation. To pretend that the papacy was not responsible for the Spanish Inquisition is absurd. But the Jew did not suffer in other Catholic countries as he did in Spain."

The writer admits that religious antipathy to the Jews as enemies of the faith and crucifiers of Christ did envenom the hatred excited by their trade; but the Jew himself can not be said to be tolerant of, or a friend to, freedom of thought, as the histories of Spinoza and Uriel Acosta show. "It does not appear that he is everywhere and entirely tolerant now. At least we heard the other day of a conflict between two sects of Jews. Nor is Purim a feast of universal brotherhood." On the other hand, it might be said that while the Jew has suffered at the hands of Christians for his religion, he has sometimes been the gainer by it. "To a large section of the Protestant world the race has been a special object of religious interest, as the favorite of heaven, tho nothing assuredly could be less like the pastoral Jew of the Pentateuch than the Hebrew financier of later days."

The last two centuries, the writer points out, can hardly be called centuries of persecution for the Jew. In Western Europe his admission to political equality has been slow, "but it may fairly be asked whether the member of a parasitic race, preserving his tribalism and tribal interests, had a plain and incontestable right to a share of political power in a community to which he could hardly be said entirely to belong." In Eastern Europe the Jew has fared harder. We quote:

"Russia has in modern times been the most deplorable scene of anti-Jewish violence. She has five millions of Jews eating into the core of her Muscovite nationality. The outbreaks have been ascribed to religious bigotry, and have called forth, especially in England, vehement protests founded on that belief. In 1881 there was a great rising in Odessa and at other points in Russia which produced in England a passionate burst of generous indignation. From the reports of the British consuls which followed, it appeared that, tho most deplorable things had been done, there had been great exaggeration in the accounts. The destruction of property had been infinitely less than had been reported. . . . But what was most important was that the general cause of the outbreak, in the opinion of the consuls, was not religious, but social; in fact, was usury. The Russian peasant, seeing the Jews' wealth, said, 'That is my blood.' The Russian peasant is extremely superstitious, but it does not appear that he is intolerant. At least, if he is, it is toward heretics of his own race and church. He seems to think it natural that men of a different race should have a different religion.

"We find the same thing in other countries, so far as the Jews of the lower class and the peasantry with whom they come into account are concerned. Baring Gould tells us that 'in Germany there is scarcely a village without some Jews in it who do not cultivate land themselves, but lie in wait like spiders for the failing Bauer.' In Hungary Paget says 'the Jew is no less active in profiting by the vices and necessities of the peasant than by those of the noble. As sure as he gains a settlement in a village the peasantry become poor.'"

Were religious bigotry really the cause of the evil, the cure might be at hand, says the writer, "for religious bigotry is rapidly departing from the world, and there has been very little of late that could be called persecution." The writer disclaims any reference to the case of those Jews who, while retaining perhaps the religion of their forefathers, have become in the full sense, socially as well as politically, citizens of the countries in which they live; but for the others there would seem, he thinks, to be only two possible remedies—assimilation and repatriation. Thus:

"On this continent assimilation is possible and apparently has been taking place. The public schools may have their effect on the Jew as well as on the other races. The Jew may presently learn to give up the tribal rite which conflicts with a full sense of nationality; to intermarry; to associate freely; to keep the same day of rest. He may fall generally into the ways of his neighbors. But in the cases where the strict and Talmudic Jew has settled an alien intruder among an agricultural peasantry and there subsists by his peculiar trades, assimilation would be extremely difficult. The Zionists, seeing this, propose repatriation."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT.

LEOPOLD'S PROMISED KONGO REFORMS.

KING LEOPOLD of Belgium, as we learn from the English and Continental papers, has drawn up a scheme of reformed administration for the Free State of Kongo. The English papers are very skeptical about the carrying out of these projected improvements in the African domain of Leopold, and scoff at the manner in which he claims to be perfectly independent of the great Powers, and to be instituting reforms on his own motion, and without submitting to dictation of the other Governments. Among the reforms he proposes are the following: The natives are not to be enslaved, but are to be considered owners of the land; they are to be engaged as free laborers, but are to pay taxes to the King of Belgium; they are to be allowed to carry arms; the rights of their chiefs are to be acknowledged and respected, and they are to have access to law courts, etc.

Of this reform scheme the Liverpool *Daily Post* declares:

"The significant thing about these suggested reforms is the recognition they give to the evils that have existed, and that we fear still exist, in the administration of the State. They go far to justify all the complaints that have been made. The whole tone of these official documents, however, is opposed to the idea of developing the Kongo in the first place for the advantage of the natives, or even of people who may be legitimately trading there. Native and all other interests, the interests of humanity included, are still to be subordinated to the interests of the King and of Belgium."

The Westminster Gazette (London) thus summarizes the present position of things and the incident that led to it:

"We have at length, after two years of agitation and remonstrance, the promise of a reformed system from King Leopold and the Kongo Free State. The recent history of the matter needs, however, to be borne in mind before we can appraise the value of the decrees presented to us to-day. Three years ago, after public opin ion had been deeply stirred by the efforts of Mr. Morel and the Kongo Reform Association, Lord Lansdowne called the attention of the signatories of the Berlin act to the abuses which were alleged to exist. The result was the appointment of a special commission of inquiry by the Kongo authorities themselves. This fell far short of the impartial international investigation which some of us had hoped for, but considering the Commission was of necessity *ex parte*, its report, issued last November, was in effect a very striking admission of the existence of abuses. . . . . .

"The two main points are the labor system and the land system, and unless the entire practise of the Kongo authorities is radically altered in these two respects, none of the other proposals is worth the paper they are written on. . . . . .

"We must say again that we have the completest skepticism as to the power of any decrees to prevent the use of force, unless the entire method of dealing with the natives for rubber is reformed."

The Daily News (London) thinks there is "matchless impudence in King Leopold's remarks upon what he is pleased to call his concession of reforms to the Kongo Free State. He lays claim to an absolutism for which Turkey itself furnishes no parallel."

KING LEOPOLD,
Whose Kongo reforms, says the Liverpool *Post*, "go far to justify all the complaints that have been made."

Of the abuses and King Leopold's determination to maintain them *The Tribune* (Liberal, London) declares:

"For the supply of rubber . . . the native is compelled to go into the forest one or two days' march every fortnight to work there, defending and providing for himself as best he can till he has collected his rubber, and then return to his village, where he can sojourn for barely more than two or three days, because the next demand is upon him. This system is carried out under the law which nominally restricts forced labor to forty hours a month. Such are some of the abuses which the Kongo State proclaims its resolve to maintain.

"In this resolve King Leopold, who assumes responsibility for the whole of that sorry structure which his administrators have built up, announces his defiance of all Europe. 'My rights on the Kongo are indivisible.'"

The London *Daily Chronicle* adds that

"the unctuous rectitude of King Leopold's labored effort in self-justification is matched by his arrogant claim to do as he likes with his own. He derives his powers as head of the Kongo State from the Berlin act of 1885. The first of the signatories to that act was Great Britain. King Leopold now flouts the very authority which called the Kongo State into being."

Speaking of the report of the last commission to investigate the affairs of the Kongo and its recent publication, *Le Peuple* (Brussels), the organ of the Labor-Socialist party, apropos of King Leopold's memorial of self-defense to Sir Edward Grey, declares:

"The autocrat has spoken. The Kongolese papers ask us to admire as they do, to cease our attacks. Those who for years have impudently denied abuses to-day admitted and recognized in official documents, are not entitled to teach others their duty. We persist, for our part, in maintaining that the Kongo State is not a work of civilization, but a financial enterprise, created and maintained to enrich the King personally and a gang of financiers. To get the greatest amount of revenue out of the country was the primary consideration. The interests of the natives are quite secondary considerations. We do not intend to-day to criticize in detail the reforms suggested; but we recognize that their publication is the proof that the charges made by Englishmen, but first by Belgians, were fully justified."

With regard to King Leopold's claim that he is quite independent of the British Government, the London *Times*, in the calmest, most bland, yet at the same time the most positive tone, makes the following remarks:

"His Majesty's Government will not, we feel sure, be deterred by the dictum of an interested party, however exalted, from maintaining the rights or fulfilling the obligations which belong to this country under the Berlin act. They will examine carefully the provisions of the proposed scheme of reforms, and, above all, watch the spirit in which the reforms are applied, and take whatever action may ultimately be required in conjunction with the other signatory Powers, without fear or favor. For the present we can only express the hope that King Leopold, who has inherited a name than which few have been more honored in this country, will show henceforth a more careful appreciation of the heavy responsibility which devolves upon him not only as the sovereign of the Kongo State, but as the predominant partner in the various Kongo monopolies and concessions where, unfortunately, the worst kinds of abuses have hitherto been most rife."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

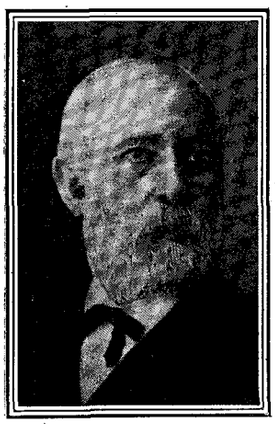
THE OMINOUS BLOODTHIRSTINESS OF SPANIARDS.

KING ALFONSO and his young Queen, in view of the Anarchist menace, are considered by some sections of the European press to be tempting the fate of Byron's arrow-stricken eagle, who himself had "nursed the pinion that impelled the steel." Thus, for instance, a tone of pessimistic foreboding runs through the comments of the *Neue Gesellschaft* (Berlin) on the presence of Queen Victoria of Spain at the bull-fight in Madrid. The writer seems to see the writing on the wall, or the shroud that is visible to the second sight of the Highland prophet. The men who died by the bomb of Morales were soon forgotten, we are told, and new bloodshed was desired by the Spanish people and their monarch. That monarch does not know, remarks this writer, that he is training his people in cruelty, bloodthirstiness, and treachery by thus sacrificing blindfolded horses and tortured bulls. He is reviving the worst features of pagan Rome's decadent days, and practically inciting men to murder and assassination. To quote:

MATTEO MORALES,

Who threw the bomb at Alfonso and Victoria, and, when caught, killed himself.

"A published order came from the court of Spain that the attempt on the King's life was not to cause any change in the program of bridal festivities. Two dozen men had indeed been slaughtered by the bomb of Matteo Morales. The white shoes of the young Queen, at whom the murderous grenade was aimed, were wet with the blood of those who died in her place. It was said that she burst into tears on that occasion; yet two days later she went laughing to a scene of further butchery, which was to be sanctioned by her royal presence. The bull-fight gathered together in harmony the whole Spanish population from the laborer to the King within that vast amphitheater. And the Queen, waving her snowy veil, gave over and over again the signal for fresh slaughter."



DON JOSÉ NAKENS,

Formerly Republican member of the Cortes, now an advanced Liberal journalist, who assisted Morales in his flight.

She watched with attentive eye and unchanging countenance all the atrocious cruelties of each event. As this writer says:

"The bulls, according to the testimony of an eye-witness, appeared to be peaceably disposed, and it needed many a sword-thrust to rouse them into furious onslaught. High-born cavaliers were the first to draw blood from them on this so-called field of honor! Waving red flags and amid the roars of the wounded creatures, the bull-fighters roused them at last to rip up the blindfolded horses of the picadors. The populace howled their applause at the sight, and pretty women breathed faster, and 'rained influence' with warm glances upon their favorite cavaliers, and their enthusiasm rose higher as the arena reddened with the blood of butchery."

The Queen lent herself easily to the spirit of the scene, quite unconscious of the fact that she was encouraging the worst and most dangerous passions of the people, who already betrayed the characteristics of bond-slaves. In the writer's own words:

"And the white, blond Queen, England's fresh and flower-like daughter, a woman brought up with all the cultivated tastes of aristocracy, was untiring in waving her veil as a signal for fresh bloodshed. Was there no one to tell her that by doing this she was giving her sanction not only to the butchery of beasts, but to the possible murder of men? Did no one suggest to her that it is the duty of a sovereign not to flatter the baser instincts of a people, but foster the development of a people's higher nature? But history shows that men of slavish minds are found in every age, men who clamor for *panem et circenses*, the bread of idleness and free sports, and who are always ready to draw the sword of malice and treachery when suitable opportunity offers."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN AND BRITISH PEACE DOVES IN LONDON.

THE welcome given to the German editors in London, their warm reception by King Edward, and the round of festivities with which their visit was celebrated have called forth widespread expressions of good-will and kindly feeling both in the German and English press. Those who once dipped their pens in gall—the German writers when speaking of England, and the English journalists when referring to Germany—suddenly rolled out sentences such as a honeyed pen alone could have framed. Both the English newspaper writers and the German writers for the most part seem to say, half in repentance, half in surprise, "How could we have so misunderstood our dear fellow craftsmen across the North Sea!" Thus the *Anglo-German Courier* (Berlin), in an article entitled "A Right Royal Welcome," exclaims:

"Never before in English history has so signal an honor been paid by royalty to journalists. The body of British journalists has never been received with such gracious hospitality at Windsor Castle. The fact that so remarakable a departure from precedent has been made on this occasion demonstrates better than anything else how universal is the regret felt in this country at the recent estrangement between the two nations, and the generous desire on the part of all Britons to let bygones be bygones, to forget the bickerings of the past, and to address ourselves with hearty goodwill to solve together the great problems of international peace."

In the same tone the Berlin *Tageblatt* expresses an opinion that a personal meeting and conference between the leading journalists of England and Germany can not fail to produce a better feeling between the two countries. In this it is echoed by the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which declares:

"The English press has for many years been the admiration and envy of the German press, and its position and achievements are fully acknowledged here. We trust that the visit will not only be of advantage in helping to improve the relations of the two countries, but will also serve as an object-lesson to German newspaper men."

The comments of the London press as a whole seem to belie the cold and saturnine remarks of *The Spectator* quoted below. Thus *The Evening Standard* (London) remarks:

"There is no gainsaying the fact that Anglo-German friction has been, on many occasions, the result of pure ignorance and prejudice. . . . In making the visitors very welcome we may be building better than we know. At least, it is an auspicious and timely experiment."

The press, declares *The Daily Telegraph* (London), is the outpost of the diplomatic forces, and should do all it can for peace and fair play. Such a consummation ought to be promoted by the meeting of English and German editors. Thus:

"It has been claimed for the press, it has sometimes been leveled as a reproach against it, that it can cause war or peace. It is an extravagant claim that every responsible journalist would repudiate. But we admit that the press can create the conditions out of which war, and even peace, emerge. That there has been a great deal too much 'outpost skirmishing' between the German and the English press we should be the last to deny. . . . The

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

press in every country is, so to speak, the 'outpost' of the Foreign Office, and it is incumbent upon the handful of men who constitute the 'outpost' to see that nothing occurs to force the hands of their superior officers. We have not the slightest doubt but that the fraternization of English and German editors will do much to enforce adherence to this principle."

The Spectator (London), however, records the fact that this visit was arranged by the Anglo-German Friendship Committee in England, which includes among its members some who were pro-Boers during England's darkest days in South Africa as well as the press agent of President Kruger. The Committee, we are told, failed to rouse popular enthusiasm in their enterprise, and money subscriptions did not promptly come in. Free transportation was, however, we are told, provided by German steamship and railway companies, so that the failure to raise very large subscriptions did not prove fatal to an undertaking that was coldly entertained by the British public. *The Spectator* thus accounts for the condition of the popular mind in London:

"To be perfectly frank is the duty on such occasions. It is the action of and the policy pursued by the German Government for the last ten years that have caused the strained relations between Great Britain and Germany. The part played by the press of either country has been very small. . . . It is the ruling class in Germany who must show the way. An emollient press will soon follow on both sides of the German Ocean."

An equally discordant note is struck by an editorial in the *Rhenische-Westfälische Zeitung* (Essen). This is a Pangermanist organ, and the editor, in giving his reasons for declining the invitation to London, writes as follows:

"We do not believe that there are a dozen men of importance in Germany who desire war with England. If the relations between the two countries have been strained, the fault is with England. In that country a widespread alarm over Germany's formidable economic expansion prevails, and also over her increase in population, the overflowing of which may found colonies while remaining in union with the mother country. France has satisfied her needs in this respect by occupying Algeria, England by colonization in Canada, Australia, and elsewhere, while Russia expands into Asia. Germany at present has nothing in the way of foreign territory. We would not exactly propose that Germany should intrude herself into the sphere of influence occupied by Great Britain. But there is a feeling in Germany that wherever we seek to occupy a foreign territory we shall meet with the opposition of England."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MILITARY MENACE IN RUSSIA.

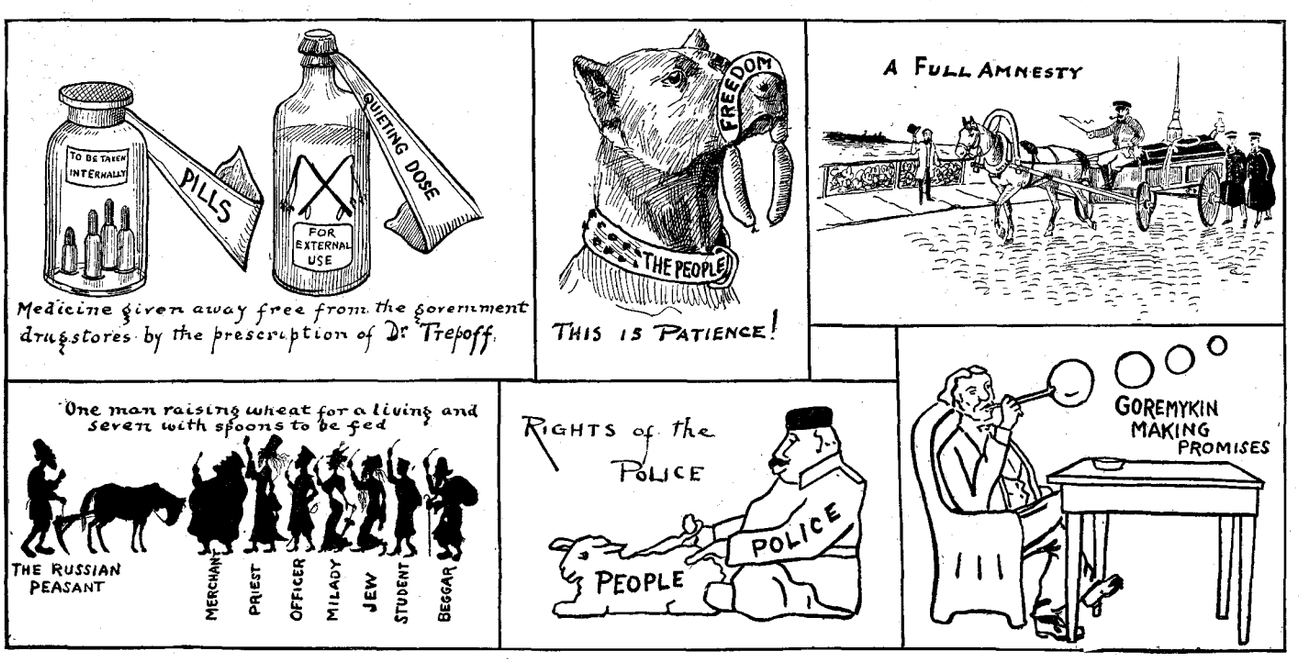
FOLLOWING immediately on the last terrible *pogrom* at Bialystok come reports in the Russian press revealing widespread disaffection among the troops. As the Russian Government is nothing but a military despotism, says a writer in the Paris *Temps*, the revolt of her pretorian guard, if we are to follow the analogies of history, will eventually lead to anarchy. In fact,

POOR DOUMA!

It is to be questioned whether this tender plant can stand such handling long. —*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

according to this writer, anarchy even now prevails in the Government, against which the minor departments, the police and their myrmidons, seem already to have revolted. Mr. Stolypin, Minister of the Interior, who has been held responsible for recent riots and massacres, has been well-intentioned, says the London *Daily Mail*, but absolutely powerless to control his subordinates, and this organ quotes one of his futile proclamations as follows:

"In view of the disturbances in Bialystok and for the prevention of further pogroms, I request you to inform all your subordinates,



REVOLUTIONARY POST-CARDS CIRCULATED IN RUSSIA.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

both upper and lower, that I expect from them the self-sacrificing fulfilment of their duty. All pogroms, both agrarian and directed against the Jews, must be averted, and in case they should break out must be suppressed by the most energetic measures. By nipping the movement in the bud the number of victims will be diminished. The authorities will be held strictly responsible for any neglect and inactivity."

The Paris *Temps* comments as follows:

"Russia is at this moment paralyzed. All movement is impossible for her because her members refuse to be controlled by the nervous centers. Instead of vainly expending their strength in fighting the Douma, the court circle ought to repress their own party, their functionaries and agents. The first requisite for a government, in resisting the excessive demands of a popular assembly, is to establish its authority over its agents, and to take care that the abuses practised by subordinates be not laid to the charge of the supreme authority. Is there no one to impart this important piece of information to the Czar, to tell him that to neglect this law of policy is suicidal?"

Indeed, it would seem from the Russian papers that the Czar is already, by his want of decision, actually brewing the death potion of his dynasty. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) declares that "the artillerymen of Sebastopol are in insurrection against their officers." From the *Novosti* (St. Petersburg) we learn that even in St. Petersburg "a violent spirit of insurrection prevails among the soldiers of the garrison." According to the London *Times's* correspondent, "the Finnish papers report a mutiny of part of the Russian garrison at Abo. The men shouted the 'Marseillaise' in barracks, which were then surrounded by unaffected troops." The same writer further declares in a later despatch:

"The disaffection in the army steadily increases. Two garrison-artillery battalions at Sebastopol mutinied, but were disarmed. Soldiers at Krasnoyarsk wounded their colonel and killed a captain, both of whom had sabered men while in a state of intoxication."

The Spectator (London) sees the success of the revolution drawing near in these military manifestations, for the soldiers have now the control of the situation. The writer thus outlines the plan of the militarists:

"Their immediate plan, so far as it can be discerned by outsiders, is to suspend the autocracy, probably by declaring the Czar too ill to exercise his functions, to appoint a military dictator, and to deal with the revolutionaries as if they were invaders. If the troops adhere to them, this plan may momentarily succeed. The revolutionaries are not armed, and the modern organization of a military state renders the conscript army practically irresistible. . . . All depends upon the troops, and the action of the troops remains as doubtful as it has always hitherto been. It is possible—or even, according to recent despatches, certain—that in many regiments, especially of infantry, the soldiers will refuse to fire upon the unarmed people; but that decision certainly does not cover the whole army, the number of the Cossacks is very great, and soldiers dislike firing upon comrades in arms. It is quite possible, therefore, that the existing state of things, shocking as it may be considered in the West, may continue for months to come, until the peasantry, losing all hope alike in the Douma and in the Government, seize the land without the compensation which in the shape of quit-rent could now be easily arranged. It is when the peasantry rise that the loyalty of the soldiers, who are to the extent of ninety per cent. themselves peasants, will be brought to its supreme test. We have ourselves but little doubt of the ultimate outcome of the existing anarchy. The revolution will win."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRESIDENT, as well as King, fears the assassin, says the *Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London), and adds the following story: "When Baron Hubner went one evening to call upon the then President of the French Republic he found the door of the house open, and walked upstairs. In the dim light a man crept stealthily toward him. Knowing that the President went in fear of his life, and unwilling to die a martyr in a cause not his own, the Baron hurriedly explained, 'I am not Mr. Thiers.' 'I know that you are not Mr. Thiers,' answered the mysterious stranger. 'What I want to know is who you are?' Before answering, the Baron insisted upon knowing the identity of his companion. 'Oh, I am Mr. Thiers's butler,' was the answer. Hubner declared himself. 'Ah!' said the butler, with a sigh of relief, 'I have your name first on the list of visitors.' Each had taken the other for an asasssin."

UNCLE SAM MAY NOT HAVE SEEMED VERY GRATEFUL FOR THE HELP GIVEN THE GERMANS IN SAN FRANCISCO, BUT HE IS READY TO GIVE OF HIS SURPLUS TO THE GERMANS IN EUROPE.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

BRITISH LION—"Don't alarm yourself; I'm not going to eat any more tinned meat after what I've heard."
—*Judy* (London).

EUROPEAN CARTOONS ON OUR MEAT SCANDAL.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

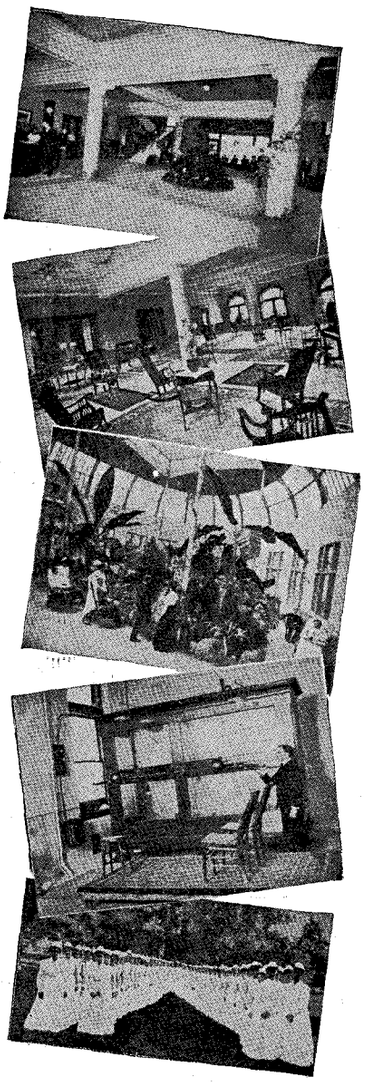
MAKE AN INVESTMENT THIS SUMMER

Which Will Pay Dividends in Lengthened Life in the Years to Come

Are you traveling too fast toward life's terminus? Do the warning signals of pain, weariness, illness, indicate your rapid approach? **STOP!** Get off the flying train "Strenuous Life" at Health Station, "Battle Creek Sanitarium," and invest a few of your days now, receiving in return a new ticket by a different route, much longer and pleasanter, to the terminus in "Grand Old Age." **Buy Health Now** and enjoy long life and comfort.

COME TO THE

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM



The Greatest and Pleasantest Health Resort in the World

THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM has long been known throughout the United States, and to a considerable extent in foreign lands, as the foremost exponent and most complete representative among medical institutions of the physiological method, not as an exclusive system, but as the true curative method. The physiological method makes use of all the natural agents which are essential to the maintenance of vigorous life. An intelligent and experienced physician-patient recently remarked: "I note that the forces of nature are here utilized as the chief means of treatment, and more fully than I ever before witnessed; and what more powerful agencies can be imagined than the forces of nature?"

INVALIDS RECOVER HEALTH at Battle Creek who have sought relief elsewhere without success. It is the most thoroughly equipped and comfortable place for sick and tired people. Special provisions are made for the expert care of sick folks. Expenses are moderate. Medical attention, baths, services of bath attendants, together with required medical treatment, with room and board, all are included at no more than first-class hotel rates for only room and board elsewhere. The Battle Creek Sanitarium is a place where people eat for health, exercise for health, sleep, dress, take baths, learn to swim, get sunburned and tanned in the sun in summer, and by the electric light in winter—do everything for health; where they find the way out from invalidism and inefficiency into **joyous, enduring, strenuous health.**

LITERARY DIGEST SUBSCRIBERS ARE OFFERED THIS SYSTEM

Open-Air Treatment, Health Culture, Cold-Air Gymnastics, Swedish Gymnastics, Cross-Country Walks, Out-door Sports, Attractive Menu Daintily Served, Diet Kitchen, Prescribed Dietaries, Extensive Physiological Laboratories, Finsen Ray, X-Ray, Phototherapy, Baths of Every Sort, including Nauheim Baths and Royal Electric Light Baths, Massage and Mechanical Movements.

BUILDING thoroughly fireproof, of steel, stone, cement and brick throughout. All rooms open to the outer air and well ventilated. Kitchen and dining-room on top of the house. No odors. Big gymnasium and out-door and in-door baths. Climate delightful, average summer temperature 69.6°. Home-like, unconventional life.

Write at once and learn about the Battle Creek Idea. Ask for our handsome illustrated Booklet D. Address:

THE SANITARIUM, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

SIGN AND MAIL THIS REQUEST COUPON

THE SANITARIUM, Battle Creek, Mich.

Please mail to my address below your illustrated booklet "D" as advertised in THE LITERARY DIGEST 7-14-6.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Grit Grinds the Grist

The quality in the mill stone that makes it sharp, hard, resistant and effective is grit.

No grist will ever be ground in the life of the man or woman who hasn't that same quality.

No work better gives this "grit" to men and women, to boys and girls, than making efficient salesmen or saleswomen of themselves for publications like THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

This work broadens and develops you, and it pays you handsomely.

And we are a friend at your elbow all the time. We value men and women enough to develop them every chance we get.

Write us if you want our help.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
4182-E Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE EUREKA CLIP

Holds firmly together letters, checks or papers of any kind without mutilation. Indestructible, being nickel-plated, will not tarnish. Sold in boxes of 100. 25c.

Ask your dealer or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Send for free sample envelope.

CONSOLIDATED SAFETY PIN CO.
137 Farrand St.
Bloomfield, N. J.

UMBRELLAS

Original Compactum Umbrellas. The best of all for reliability. Only address, CARTER'S, 30 Royal Exchange, London, England.

PATENTS that PROTECT
Our 3 books for Inventors mailed on receipt of 6 cts. stamps
R.S. & A. B. LACEY, Washington, D.C. Estab. 1869.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"An Anglo-American Alliance."—Gregory Casparian. (Mayflower Press, $1.25.)

"Fireside Fancies."—Riddell. (Press of William R. Jenkins.)

"Superseded."—May Sinclair. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.25.)

"A Political History of the State of New York."—DeAlva Stanwood Alexander. 2 vols. (Henry Holt & Co., $2.50 net per volume.)

"The Evolution of Weights and Measures and the Metric System."—William Hallock and Herbert T. Wade. (The Macmillan Co., $2.25.)

"The Colonel of the Red Hussars."—John Reed Scott. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $1.50.)

"Tonio, Son of the Sierras."—General Charles King. (G. W. Dillingham Co., $1.50.)

"Canadian Nationality."—W. Frank Hatheway. (William Briggs, Toronto.)

"Nelson's Encyclopedia."—Frank Moore Colby and George Sandeman, Editors. Vol. I. (Thomas Nelson & Sons.)

"In Thamesland."—Henry Wellington Wack. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Sunday Labor."—Thorleif. (Kable Brothers Co., Mount Morris, Ill., $1.00, postpaid.)

"The Olivia Letters."—Emily Edson Briggs. (The Neale Publishing Co., $2.00, postpaid.)

"The Undying Past."—Hermann Sudermann. Translated by Beatrice Marshall. (John Lane Co., $1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Life Hunger.

BY ARTHUR STRINGER.

The shadowy woods stretch wide and cool and brown,
Green lie the fields before my careless feet;
But oh, I long to wander up and down
The tangled stream of some grim city street;
To drain once more the cup of crowded life,
To watch the failure, and the falling crown,
To read the laughter and the tears of strife,
To weave the tatters into things complete,
And all my lonely past and future drown
In those dark waves of life that round me beat.

—*From The Smart Set* (July).

Hymn in June.

BY ARTHUR DAVISON FICKE.

We will go out to the light of the new moon
In early evening—to the murmuring fields,
When all the willow-trees are soft with evening
And the night air is scented sweet with June.
For we are mad this night with June and youth,
And time goes back for us, and Fauns steal out,
And Naiads whisper from their sleeping streams.

Why have we filled our blood with poet-visions
If not that they may live in us to-night?
You are Proserpina and I a lover
Who in the later days stretches his arms
Down the dim starlight of the shadowy past
Toward you in yearning. Dearest of all shades!
To-night no Styx shall part us; for I come!

Let us go up into the forest heart
Where June and you and I can be alone
In the cool sanctuary of the leaves.
One feels the need of sanctuary now—
Need of some shrine unto whose silent god
We may pour out the clamors of our heart.
It is a true need, deeper than we know;
And therefore come. We will go into the gates
Of the dim forest and call upon our god.

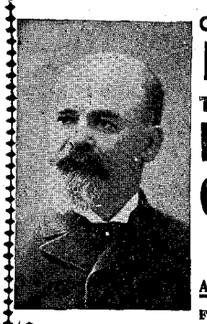
Aye, youth is pagan, for it is so glad!
Not early youth (how sad we were, how doubting!),
But that which comes when the mind's will is set
And puzzles seem less real and strength more sure.
—Ah, let it pass—all but that we are young.
Would you recall philosophies this hour

To sweetly wedge your way into her affections keep her well provided with

Whitman's

Chocolates and Confections

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
1316 Chestnut St., Phila.



CHEW... Beeman's THE ORIGINAL Pepsin Gum

Cures Indigestion and Sea-sickness.

All Others are Imitations.

For Sale at Every Drug Store

SMALL SUMS SAFELY INVESTED AT 5%

WHEN you understand the nature of our business and the safeguards that surround it, and have read what hundreds of patrons say concerning their experience with us in the past thirteen years, you will hardly doubt that your own funds would be *safer* with us than elsewhere, as well as more profitably employed. We solicit correspondence.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS and LOAN CO. NEW YORK CITY

Assets, $1,750,000.
Established 13 years.
Banking Dept. Supervision.
Earnings paid from day received to day withdrawn.
Letters of inquiry solicited and promptly answered.
Industrial Savings and Loan Co.
9 Times Bldg., Broadway, New York

5% IF YOU ARE BEING PAID 5%

LESS THAN FIVE PER CENT INTEREST ON YOUR SAVINGS

you are not receiving all that you are entitled to. We have paid this rate for 35 years and our depositors are secured by

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OF 240 THOUSAND DOLLARS AND RESOURCES OF OVER A MILLION DOLLARS

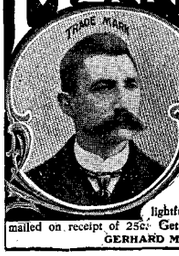
We court investigation and suggest that you write to any bank or clergyman in Owensboro as to our integrity and financial standing.

SEND FOR BOOKLET "D" BANKING BY MAIL

THE OWENSBORO SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY.

5% JAS. H. PARRISH, PRES'T. OWENSBORO, KY. 5%

MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM TOILET POWDER



A Positive Relief For PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, and all afflictions of the skin.

Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). *Sample Free.*

GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N.J.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Or systems of the numbering of the stars?
Enough that you are fair and I am strong
And the stars wait to rush upon the dark
When the bright moon shall sink behind the hills.

Life and the Mysteries wait on us to-night.
Nature is glad because of June and us.
In her secret coverts, in her listening places,
She would laugh of joy because we come to her;
Because we come as came the Attic youth and maidens
With boughs in their hands. Strew, strew the leaves for her!
In our blood she calls, in the night-wind, in the stars,
And of all the earth, only we feel the whole.
We, the free, the dreaming, whose eyes see clear with youth,
Whose hearts are pure to love her, whose ears are fresh to hear.
Who knows but what to-night she mingles all her magic
Only that our children shall worship thus in June!

—*From Scribner's Magazine* (July).

In the Silence.

BY ARTHUR DAVISON FICKE.

The lilies are dead
In their shadowy fold.
Has the last word been said
Ere we greet the night's cold?
Must we go forth with silence between us, knowing
our story is told?

I think the hurt bird
Cometh never again.
Nor the intimate word,
After bruisings of pain,
Doth return through the silence of twilight, through
the twilight of shadowy rain.

My word shall not make
Any moan at thine ear,
Lest thy heart should awake,
And listen, and hear,
And two hearts should wait where one waiteth for
music that draweth not near.

Tho the dreams be not dead
In their shadowy fold.
Let no word be said
Ere we turn and grow old.
Tho I tremble, I gird up my strength; knowing our
story is told.

—*From The Smart Set* (July).

DIFFERENT NOW

Since the Slugger Coffee Was Abandoned.

Coffee probably causes more biliousness and so-called malaria than any one other thing—even bad climate. A Ft. Worth man says:

"I have always been of a bilious temperament, subject to malaria and up to one year ago a perfect slave to coffee and at times I would be covered with boils and full of malarial poison, was very nervous and had swimming in the head.

"I don't know how it happened but I finally became convinced that my sickness was due to the use of coffee and a little less than a year ago I stopped coffee and began drinking Postum. From that time I have not had a boil, nor had malaria at all, have gained 15 pounds good solid weight and know beyond all doubt this is due to the use of Postum in place of coffee as I have taken no medicine at all.

"Postum has certainly made healthy red blood for me in place of the blood that coffee drinking impoverished and made unhealthy." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum makes red blood.

"There's a reason."

Look in pkgs. for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ready Made Gas for Automobiles

"Prest-O-Lite"

Light Without Work, Waiting or Danger

IF you try to make gas for your auto lights in the old way, with a generator, you must have patience and wait—you must make up your mind to fix carbide, get water, blow out pipes, clean burners, and do a lot of other disagreeable things.

o o o o

There is one way to escape the difficulties, however—and only one. All the labor, uncertainty and danger of the old-fashioned way can be avoided by getting gas ready for use—generated in advance. That's exactly what Prest-O-Lite gas is—pre-generated acetylene gas, of very high illuminating power, condensed for convenient carrying, and compressed to give even pressure for steady, non-flickering, always reliable, always brilliant light.

o o o o

There is no labor for the user. You simply turn the gas on and light it when you want it, just as you do the city gas in your home.

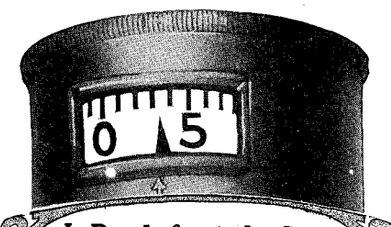
o o o o

When a tank is empty, it can be replaced with a full one for the cost of recharging. Send for our book "Ready-Made Gas for Auto Lights."

o o o o

We will send you a copy, postpaid, by return mail, with our compliments, for your name and address in a letter or on a post card. Write to-day, to

THE PREST-O-LITE CO.
Dept. 27, Indianapolis, Ind.
Over 400 Supply Stations—one in every important city in the U.S. Ask for a list of them



It Reads from the Seat

The big, plain figures of the **Auto-Meter** (shown actual size above) can be easily read for six feet or more. Try it yourself. The dial stays steady, for *speed alone* moves it. There is no little hand, bobbing back and forth, until you don't know whether you are going five miles or fifteen, on

The Auto Meter

and it's not only easily read without bending forward, but it's absolutely accurate at *all speeds*—up hill or down—rough roads or smooth—whether your car is tipped or level. The **Auto-Meter** must be accurate within six inches per mile when sold, and is sold under a more liberal **GUARANTEE** than any other manufacturer *dares* to give.

GUARANTEE: We guarantee the Auto-Meter to be absolutely accurate and free from imperfections of materials or workmanship when purchased. We also guarantee the magnet (the heart of the instrument) against loss of magnetism, which alone (barring accident) can render the Auto-Meter unreliable.

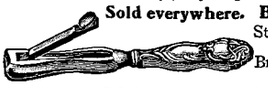
Write for our book, "Auto Pointers," invaluable to the man who drives his own car.

WARNER INSTRUMENT CO.,
276 Roosevelt St., Beloit, Wis.
Auto-Meters are on sale by all dealers and at best garages.

The **Beauty Curve** in **NAIL CUTTING** is given by

A COMPLETE MANICURE SET

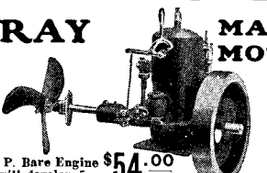
Nickel-plated. Pocket size. Keeps sharp for years. Trims the nails perfectly; any shape or length desired.



Sold everywhere. By mail, 25 cents
Sterling Silver Handle Price $1.00
Brass Handle with best Nickel-plate, 50c.

THE H. C. COOK CO., 17 Main St., Ansonia, Conn.

GRAY MARINE MOTORS



4 H. P. Bare Engine will develop 5 $54.00 Get prices on 1½ to 24 h. p. Engines

Reversible engine. Jump spark. Perfect lubrication. Crank shaft, **drop forged steel.** Connecting rod, **bronze.** Pistons ground to fit. All bearings either bronze or best babbitt. **Best material** and workmanship throughout.

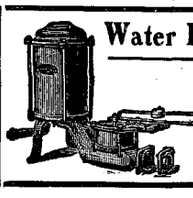
Gray Motor Co., Dept. 28, Detroit, Mich.

5% This Company pays 5 per cent interest on deposits and your money may be withdrawn at any time on demand—Absolute safety is assured.

Write for the Book

CALVERT MORTGAGE & DEPOSIT CO.
1047 CALVERT BUILDING BALTIMORE, MD.

STARK TREES ARE FAMOUS wherever planted; are planted everywhere trees are grown. Free Catalog of superb fruits—Black Ben, King David, Delicious, etc.—Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.

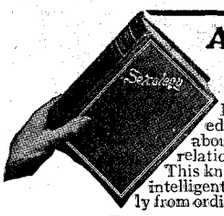


Water Flows Up Hill To You. If spring or stream is below where you want water, you'll find the most satisfactory way is to use the water to raise water by means of a

RIFE HYDRAULIC RAM. No Attention, No Expense, Runs Continuously.

Operates under 18 inches to 50 feet fall. Elevates water 30 feet each foot of fall. Sold on 30 days free trial. Large plants for serving towns, railroad tanks, irrigation, country homes, etc. Small engines for individual use. Many thousands in successful operation. Booklet free. **RIFE ENGINE COMPANY, 2004 Trinity Building, New York.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, Illustrated, $2.00

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents

Puritan Pub. Co., Dept. B, Phila., Pa.

THE BEST LIGHT

The only light that **makes** and **burns** its own gas at the extremely low cost of 2c per week and gives perfect service with **NO GREASE, DIRT, SMOKE OR ODOR.** Every burner equal to 100 candles burning at one time. Think of it—brighter than electricity or acetylene and cheaper than kerosene. You cannot afford to be without it. Over 100 styles. Every lamp warranted. **Agents Wanted Everywhere.**

THE BEST LIGHT CO., 32E. 5th St., Canton, O.

Stewart Hartshorn

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.

Wood Rollers *Tin Rollers*

WORTH Cushion Sole Shoes

are cool, ease-giving and stylish

If your dealer hasn't them, send his name and write for booklet.

THE CUMMINGS CO., Inc.
4 Osborn Building, Boston, Mass.

Mexican Palm Leaf Hat 50c

Hand woven by Mexicans in Mexico from palm fiber. Double weave, durable and light weight with colored design in brim. Retails at $1.00, sent postpaid for **50c** to introduce our Mexican hats and drawnwork. Same hat plain, 40c; both for 75c. Large, medium and small sizes. Fine for fishing, camping, seashore and gardening. Hat booklet free.

The Francis E. Lester Co., Dept. D 7, Mesilla Park, N. M.

15 CENTS

Will bring you, on trial, thirteen weeks, the **Pathfinder, the old reliable national news review.** This paper gives you every week all the important news of the world, stated clearly and without bias. It is the only news review that is truly comprehensive, and at the same time it is not padded or bulky. It gives you the wheat without the chaff. It is a time saver for all busy people. In purpose it is high-toned, healthy and inspiring; it is a protest against sensational journalism. It takes the place of periodicals costing $2.50 and $3.00. Try it and you would not be without it for many times its cost—**$1.00 per year.** Address:

The Pathfinder

PATHFINDER, Washington, D. C.

DEAFNESS

THE MORLEY PHONE

A miniature Telephone for the Ear,

Invisible,

easily adjusted and entirely comfortable. Makes low sounds and whispers plainly heard. Over fifty thousand sold, giving instant relief from deafness and head noises. **There are but few cases of Deafness that cannot be benefited.** *Write for book et and testimonials.*

The Morley Company

Dept. 85. 31 South 16th Street, Philadelphia.

PERSONAL.

Manuel Garcia, the Student and Teacher of Music.—In the life of Manuel Garcia, which ended recently in London after a span of more than a century, there were many things of interest to music lovers and students the world over. "As composer, artist, and singer," says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, "he was overshadowed by his greater father of the same name; but in his own more severe and scientific line of study, into the mechanism of voice culture, he contributed results that were equally as valuable." "He will always be remembered," says the Providence *Journal*, for "his invention of the laryngoscope—a mere incident in his study of the vocal organs, chiefly of use now to the medical profession." The same paper publishes a brief summary of his life and of the history of the musical productions of the century which that life covered:

His name will long be connected with the history of singing. He was a great teacher, and among his pupils were many famous singers, including Jenny Lind, Antoinette Sterling, and Charles Santley. What a great period in musical art his career covers may be realized by the most superficial review of the events of a hundred years. When Garcia came to this country, in 1825, to sing in the first performance here of "Don Giovanni," Beethoven was alive, and Schubert was at the very height of his marvelous productiveness. The most popular living composer of opera was Rossini; neither Donizetti nor Bellini was known to the world at large, altho each had begun to write. Mendelssohn and Schumann were lads at school, and Wagner and Verdi were only twelve years old.

Think what it must have been to a musician to have lived through all the years so fertile in his art—to have welcomed the genius of Chopin and Liszt, to have heard the new opera, "Lohengrin," to have been a middle-aged man when "Il Trovatore" was produced and to have witnessed the growing fame of "Faust." Both in opera and in pure music the changes in this single lifetime have been far-reaching, not to say revolutionary; and to one who preserved his interest in everything to the last, the opportunity to observe them as a living witness was doubtless welcome.

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* recalls an incident of Garcia's American experiences. "At an early age he made a successful operatic tour in America," says this paper, "but on visiting Mexico was robbed by brigands of all his earnings. By way of adding insult to injury the robbers made him sing for them."

Honor in Failure.—Charles E. Tripler made a financial failure of liquid air, but the Pittsburg *Dispatch* is disposed to find in his devotion to science and honest settlement of his debts "a greater life achievement than if the inventor had effected a commercial revolution and accrued countless millions as his share of the success." The Rochester *Post Express* tells us as follows of his work:

He began his experiments with hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, and sixteen years ago discovered his first principles of liquefying air at a much cheaper cost than obtained at the time. James Dewar succeeded in 1892 in liquefying nitrogen and hydrogen gases at a minimum cost of $500 an ounce. Tripler discovered, however, that he could put the liquefaction of both gases to a practical use by producing it at a cost of five cents an ounce. His process, as has been described many times, was to employ steam power and a compressor to force air into an apparatus containing coils of copper pipes and peculiar valves by which method the temperature of the air is so reduced in fifteen minutes that liquid air is produced and is pouring out of a faucet in a bluish-tinted stream resembling water. It is then passed into another apparatus to produce a still more intense cold of 312 degrees below zero. When this point is reached the external air rushing in through

Farm Mortgages

Our experience in the handling of western Farm Mortgages dates back since 1883.

IF YOU ARE AN INVESTOR

with $500 or $5,000 for investment, we can furnish you with mortgages that will stand the strictest investigation—We handle only the very choicest kind of investments—Interest rates are as high as is consistent with th class and kind of security we furnish. Write for a descriptive list of our onhand loans, as also for a copy of our booklet "We're right on the ground." Both will interest you if you are a conservative investor.

E. J. LANDER & CO., Box "8" **Grand Forks, N. D.**

Never Soils or Spoils

DAY'S White Paste

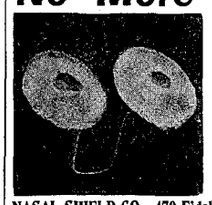
It's the paste that ***sticks,*** but doesn't leave a sticky look. It's always ready in our Handy Paste Jar, for **Office or Home** or Photos. Pasting is a pleasure when done so easily, cleanly and well.

Sample Sent Free

Have your dealer get Day's. 25c. jar, 15c. jar, or in bulk.

DIAMOND PASTE CO., 80 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y.

No More Hay Fever



Pollen and Dust in the nostrils cause Hay Fever.

The **CARENCE NASAL SHIELD**

excludes all irritating substances, thereby preventing inflammation. It is a dainty, invisible, thoroughly sanitary device. Price complete, $5.00. Send for Booklet. Address

NASAL SHIELD CO., 470 Fidelity Trust Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-top is the best and simplest device fo making **100 Copies** from pen written and **50 Copies** from type written original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit,** on **ten (10) days' trial,**

Price $7.50 less trade discount of 33⅓ or **$5 net**

THE FELIX A. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO. Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City

FOLDING BATH TUB

Weight 16 lbs. cost little. Requires little water. Write for special offer.

M. L. IRWIN, 103 Chambers St., New York, N. Y.

ARE YOU DEAF?

We have 25 Kinds of Instruments to Assist Hearing. Sent on approval. Write for Catalogue.

Wm. A. Willis & Co., 134 S. 11th St., Philadelphia.

THE HAYES BULLETIN DEVOTED TO ASTHMA and Hay-Fever. Mailed free on request. *Address Dr. Hayes, Dept. J, Buffalo, N.Y.*

How to Attain and Maintain Perfect Health

NERVES IN ORDER, or The Maintenance of Health

By ALFRED T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

If your health is out of order, slightly or seriously, this book will show you how to put it straight again, or, better still, if you are in perfect health and wish your life machinery to run smoothly to a happy old age, this book will show you how it can be done. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York

Vital Helps for all Nerve Sufferers

NERVES IN DISORDER

By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

Every affliction resulting from the nerves is treated by this high and unquestioned authority.

"The reading of this book will do much to relieve the needless sufferings of nervous people."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

12mo, Cloth, 218 pp. $1.50, postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the inlet pipe to fill the vacuum caused by the condensation becomes liquefied itself. Mr. Tripler was ambitious to put his discovery to practical use and to make it of commercial value, and to this end a stock company was capitalized at $20,000,000, but the company never proved a financial success. The only money made out of liquid air was by the demonstrators who exhibited its wonderful properties on the vaudeville stage. The twentieth century-wizard performed many amazing scientific feats with liquid air, such as pouring liquid air into a tea-kettle and placing the kettle on a block of ice, where the contents would boil like water. As all the experiments performed with liquid air could be duplicated by the use of cheap chemicals, this form of entertainment soon degenerated, and impostors with their "magic kettles" soon killed the goose that laid the golden eggs.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

His Impression.—An official of the Government insane asylum at Washington is a firm believer in the beneficial effect of amusement on a deranged mind, and, being himself a good amateur comedian, occasionally gives his patients a little entertainment.

His last performance was especially ludicrous and absurd; but one man in the little audience sat through it with a most grave countenance, a look of perplexity at times coming into his eyes.

"It certainly is a remarkable state of affairs," he confided to a visitor after the doctor had finished an amazing sort of Highland fling—"a very remarkable condition of things, when they shut me up here and leave him on the outside!"—*The Sunday Magazine.*

A Willing Husband.—"Boss, Ah's lookin' foh work."

"All right, there's a ton of coal on the walk that must be brought up."

"But, boss, dat's no work foh a lady; wife does washin'."—*Houston Post.*

DOCTOR'S SHIFT

Now Gets Along Without It.

A physician says: "Until last fall I used to eat meat for my breakfast and suffered with indigestion until the meat had passed from the stomach.

"Last fall I began the use of Grape-Nuts for breakfast and very soon found I could do without meat, for my body got all the nourishment necessary from the Grape-Nuts and since then I have not had any indigestion and am feeling better and have increased in weight.

"Since finding the benefit I derived from Grape-Nuts I have prescribed the food for all of my patients suffering from indigestion or over-feeding and also for those recovering from disease where I want a food easy to take and certain to digest and which will not overtax the stomach.

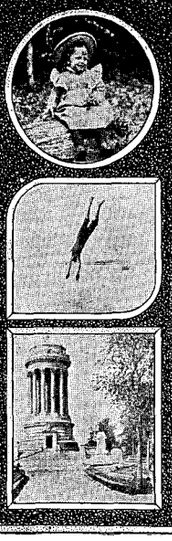
"I always find the results I look for when I prescribe Grape-Nuts. For ethical reasons please omit my name." Name given by mail by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The reason for the wonderful amount of nutriment, and the easy digestion of Grape-Nuts is not hard to find.

In the first place, the starchy part of the wheat and barley goes through various processes of cooking, to perfectly change the starch into Dextrose or Post Sugar, in which state it is ready to be easily absorbed by the blood. The parts in the wheat and barley which Nature can make use of for rebuilding brain and nerve centres are retained in this remarkable food, and thus the human body is supplied with the powerful strength producers so easily noticed after one has eaten Grape-Nuts each day for a week or 10 days. "There's a reason."

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Bausch & Lomb-Zeiss Tessar



Be Sure of the Lens

when buying your camera. The lens is the most important part of the outfit. Almost any kind of lens will make some kinds of pictures and under some conditions, but it takes a TESSAR Lens to make first class pictures under all kinds of conditions. Dark days, late or early hours, street scenes, landscapes, interiors, portraits, athletes, copies of the finest engravings are alike to TESSAR. How much more pleasure and profit can be had from a camera fitted with a TESSAR Lens, how much less wasted material and opportunities. Such standard cameras as Kodaks, Premos, Centuries, Hawkeys, Graflex are now sold with TESSAR Lenses. See that the dealer shows you a camera with a TESSAR Lens.

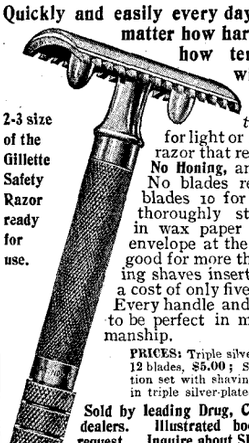
Booklet "Aids to Artistic Aims" on request.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.
Rochester, N. Y.

NEW YORK BOSTON WASHINGTON CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

You Can Shave Yourself

Quickly and easily every day in the year, no matter how hard your beard or how tender your skin, with the Gillette.



2-3 size of the Gillette Safety Razor ready for use.

The only razor that can be adjusted for light or close shaving—the razor that requires **No Stropping, No Honing,** and is **always sharp.** No blades resharpened, extra blades 10 for 50c. All blades thoroughly sterilized, wrapped in wax paper and sealed in an envelope at the factory. A blade good for more than twenty satisfying shaves inserted in a second at a cost of only five cents. Every handle and blade guaranteed to be perfect in material and workmanship.

PRICES: Triple silver-plated set with 12 blades, **$5.00**; Standard combination set with shaving brush and soap in triple silver-plated holders, **$7.50.**

Sold by leading Drug, Cutlery, and Hardware dealers. Illustrated booklet sent free on request. Inquire about SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER.

GILLETTE SALES COMPANY
263 Times Building New York City

Gillette Safety Razor
NO STROPPING NO HONING

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar
Simplest, most reliable: 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York

BOYS!

A Chance to Earn Money During Vacation

Why shouldn't you, just as well as the hundreds of other boys on our staff, devote one or two days or even only a **few hours** each week, to pleasant, out-door work which will **pay you well in cash** and enable you to earn a splendid lot of **premiums besides?**

Any boy of average intelligence can make a great **success,** for we furnish you with an outfit **free** of charge, give you the benefit of personal coaching, and in other ways further your interests and teach you how to do the work.

There is a big opportunity here for a hustler.

WRITE TO-DAY for particulars to, Boy Department, THE LITERARY DIGEST, 44 East 23rd Street, New York City.

IF YOU KNOW OF A BOY

who would appreciate a chance like this, you will be doing him a favor by calling his attention to this advertisement.

VEST-POCKET STANDARD DICTIONARY

The latest addition to the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary Series. "A marvel of condensed information." 30,000 Vocabulary terms; 12 pages colored maps; many valuable supplementary features. Cloth, 25 cents; flexible leather, 50 cents, net; indexed, 5 cents extra. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

"He had small skill o' horse flesh who bought a goose to ride on." Don't take ordinary soaps for house cleaning.

THE PROPER THING

is SAPOLIO

=Try a cake of it, and be convinced.=

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Maybe It Stuttered.—Soon after four in the morning the husband returned home in the usual state of intoxication. He was lucky in getting the key to fit the lock at the tenth try, but as he literally climbed the stairs an unfortunate side slip aroused his wife. When he reached the bedroom his wife, whose tongue was fond of exercise, gave a prolonged exhibition of shrewish oratory. In conclusion she lamented the fate that had tied her to a man who came home at four in the morning. "My dear," expostulated the husband, "itsh only one o'clock. Just now I heard it shtrike one several times mosht distinctly."—*Pittsburg Press.*

Everything Modern.—THE HOSTESS—"I suppose your new apartment has all the very latest improvements."

THE VISITOR—"Yes, indeed. Hot and cold steam heat, running washtubs and stationary elevator."—*Brooklyn Life.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

June 30.—Mutinous Turkish army reserves in Yemen Province surrender after a few hundred are killed by loyal troops.

July 1.—Manuel Garcia, singer and music teacher, dies in London at the age of 102 years.

Twenty-seven persons, twenty-three of whom were Americans, are killed in a wreck at Salisbury of the American Line's steamer train which was carrying passengers from the *New York* from Plymouth to London.

July 2.—Chief Military Procurator Pavloff is howled down in the Douma when he attempts to oppose the bill for the abolition of the death penalty.

July 3.—The French Chamber of Deputies annuls, by a vote of 253 to 221, the election of Count Boni de Castellane, on the ground of corruption and bribery.

William Jennings Bryan arrives in London and issues a statement in which he says that his reception in New York must not be regarded as an indorsement for the Presidential nomination.

Cholera of a virulent type is reported from Manila and the surrounding provinces.

July 4.—An heir is born to Crown Princess Frederick William of Germany.

Count Leo Tolstoy ridicules the proceedings of the Russian Parliament as slavishly imitating those of foreign parliaments.

Admiral Rojestvensky, to save the members of his staff, enters a plea of guilty to the charge of surrender in the battle of the Sea of Japan.

William Jennings Bryan speaks on the "White Man's Burden" at a dinner given by the American Society in London.

July 5.—In discussing foreign relations Sir Edward Grey explains in the British House of Commons the situation in Egypt and the Congo, and says that unless Parliament accords full support to the Egyptian Government it will have to face the probability of a serious Islamic revolt.

Domestic.

June 30.—Both Houses of Congress adjourn *sine die* at 10 P.M. President Roosevelt leaves Washington shortly before midnight for Oyster Bay.

Samuel Untermyer issues a statement demanding the "unexpurgated" report of the accountants employed by the Truesdale "House-cleaning" committee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

July 2.—Secretary Shaw offers to the public $30,000,000 of bonds of the Panama Canal loan.

The financial statement of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, shows a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $27,000,000.

July 3.—Judgment for $40,000 is entered at Altoona, Pa., against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in a car-rebate case.

July 4.—Secretary Root and his family sail on the cruiser *Charleston* for a three-months' South American tour and the Pan-American Congress at Rio de Janeiro.

President Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay, delivers a Fourth of July address.

July 5.—San Francisco saloons, which were closed after the earthquake of April 18, are reopened under a high-license law.

Dr. Lapponi

Physician to the Late Pope Leo XIII., and Now Physician in Ordinary to Pope Pius X., Finds

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

Of "Marvelous Efficacy in Gout, Rheumatism, Gastro-intestinal Dyspepsia, and in all the Various Forms of Uric Acid Diathesis."

Following is an Exact Translation of Dr. Lapponi's Testimonial as Written by Himself:

ROME, August 24, 1903.—In the Hospital of San Giovanni Calibrita (del Fatebene Fratelli) in Rome, directed by myself, I have largely experimented with the natural mineral water placed in commerce under the name of **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** and am glad to be able to attest that, by its richness of composition of lithia, it is of marvelous efficacy in cases of Gout, of Chronic, Articular, and Muscular Rheumatism, of Hepatic Congestions and Functional Disorders, of Gastro-intestinal Dyspepsia, of Gravel and Renal Insufficiency, of light Nephritic Affections and of all the various forms of Uric Acid Diathesis.

The same water is also to be recommended highly in the initial processes of Arterio-sclerosis and in obstinate forms of Bronchial Asthma.

May also be used as a good table water. So much I declare for the truth.

(Signed) PROF. GIUSEPPE LAPPONI.

Principal Physician of the Hospital of San Giovanni Calibrita (del Fatebene Fratelli) in Rome, Member of the Academy of Medicine of Rome, etc., etc.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists, generally. Testimonials which defy all imputation or question sent to any address.

Hotel at Springs now open.

PROPRIETOR BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

JUST PUBLISHED

BALZAC

A Critical Study

By HIPPOLYTE ADOLPHE TAINE

Translated, with an Appreciation of Taine, by LORENZO O'ROURKE

No writer was better qualified to pass judgment upon the great French realist's genius than Taine, his no less gifted contemporary. In this biography he critically analyzes Balzac—the man—and Balzac the writer. Unlike the usual biography this study of Balzac by Taine is intensely interesting because of the author's graphic style and the human element which predominates. The translation is especially to be commended, and those who have read advance proofs of the book have been unanimous in praising Mr. O'Rourke's scholarly and beautiful "Appreciation."

12mo. Cloth, Frontispiece. $1.00 net; by mail $1.10

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
New York and London

Just Out—A Handbook for Mothers and Nurses

THE HEALTH-CARE OF THE BABY

By LOUIS FISCHER, M.D.

Author of "Infant Feeding in Health and Disease," "A Text-book on Diseases of Infancy and Childhood"; Attending Physician to the Willard Parker and Riverside Hospitals; Former Instructor in Diseases of Children at the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, etc.

With hot weather, that most trying season for the infant, at hand, this book fills a timely want.

It contains suggestions and advice for infant-feeding in health and disease. Directions are also given for the management of fever, and it will be found a guide during the prevalence of measles, croup, skin diseases, etc. Ample advice is given for cases of accidents, poisoning, etc. The correction of bad habits, and the management of rashes have received ample consideration.

12mo, cloth, 75 cents, net; by mail, 82 cents

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
New York and London

PSYCHIC TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISORDERS, by Dr. Paul Du Bois, University of Berne; translated by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., and William A. White, M.D.

"I know of no single book so well adapted for the physician who would seek to know the practical applications and methods of psychology as that of Du Bois."—*Prof. E. Bleulen, of Zurich, in the Munchner Medizinische Wochenschrift.*

8vo, cloth, 471 pages, $3.00 net; by mail $3.15. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.

CHARMING GLIMPSES OF A FASCINATING LAND

THINGS SEEN IN MOROCCO

By A. J. DAWSON

Author of "Daniel Whyte," "African Nights' Entertainment," "Hidden Manna," etc., etc.

A bundle of fascinating sketches, stories, jottings, impressions, and tributes from Morocco. The author combines intimate knowledge with the skill to impart and the imagination to vivify it. He reproduces the Oriental atmosphere admirably in this book.

"His vivid and realistic pictures of the Moor and his country can hardly fail to be largely read with profit and enlightenment by all who would know something of Morocco as it really is."—*Daily Telegraph.*

8vo, cloth, ornamental cover, 17 full-page illustrations. $2.50 net.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

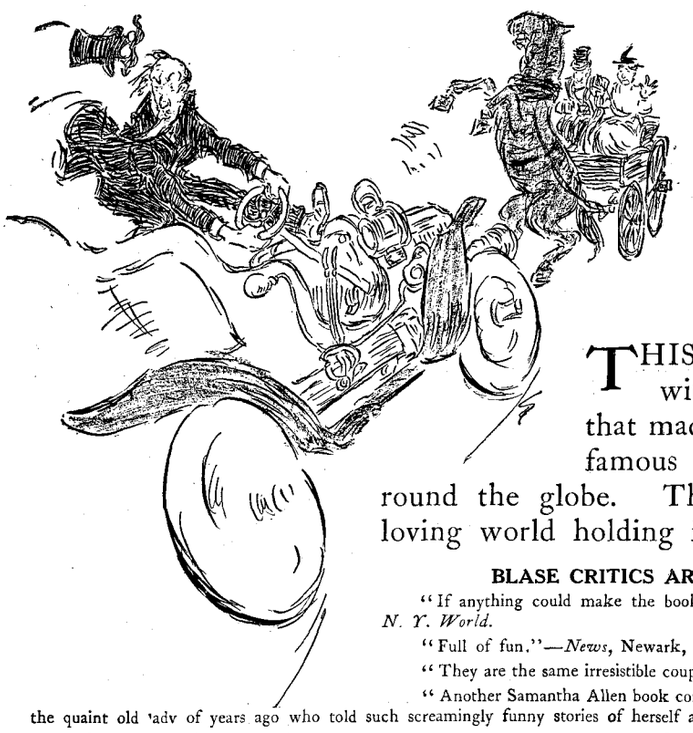
PARSIFAL. The story and analysis of Wagner's great opera, by H. R. HAWEIS. Small 12mo, cloth, 68 pages, 40c. (Hour-Glass Series.) Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Take a Trip to Laughland with "Josiah Allen's Wife"

The New "Joy Book"

Samantha vs. Josiah



The Story of a Borrowed Automobile and What Came of It

BY

Marietta Holley

THIS new "Samantha" book overflows with the same sly, delicious humor that made its author and her former books famous and that raised shouts of joy all round the globe. This book will soon have the fun-loving world holding its sides again.

BLASE CRITICS ARE ALREADY CHUCKLING OVER IT

"If anything could make the book funnier than it is written it would be the comic pictures."—*N. Y. World.*

"Full of fun."—*News*, Newark, N. J.

"They are the same irresistible couple as of old."—*Advertiser*, Newark, N. J.

"Another Samantha Allen book comes to gladden the hearts of those who remember with fondness the quaint old 'adv of years ago who told such screamingly funny stories of herself and her husband."—*Evening Star*, Washington, D. C.

"Fully as vivacious as the best of its predecessors."—*Chronicle-Telegraph*, Pittsburgh.

"The book is fully as humorous as any of the Samantha experiences that have preceded it and is sure to win as large a measure of popularity."—*Record*, Philadelphia.

"'Sweet love,' the poet sang, 'can never die.' Neither can 'Josiah Allen's Wife.'"—*Advertiser*, Boston.

400 Pages Full of Laughs, 75 Comic Cartoons by BART HALEY. $1.50. At All Bookstores.

INTERESTING NEW FICTION FOR HOT-WEATHER READING

The Story of a Transplanted Church

Tuxedo Avenue to Water Street

By AMOS R. WELLS

Author of "That They All May Be One," etc.

This story shows a church transferred to the highways and the hedges, a church going forth, as all churches will some day go forth, to the place where the need is, where the work and the blessedness are. Many, while the story was running as a serial, saw the force of the parable, and wrote the author of its effect upon their lives and their churches. They have asked to have it published in such shape that they may give it away to promote the evangelistic spirit in their congregation. Part of it has been printed in Japanese, and a request has come for permission to translate it into Bohemian. Already it has been instrumental in revivals.

12mo, cloth, Illustrations by Josephine Bruce, $1.00

A Novel of Tragic Intensity

The Mystery of the Lost Dauphin

By EMILIA PARDO BAZAN

Translated with an Introductory Essay by ANNABEL HORD SEEGER

"Mme. Bazan is one of the greatest, some people think the greatest woman novelist of her time. She has been called the George Eliot of Spain, a foolish title, for her work is not at all like George Eliot's, except that it is tremendously powerful. She has a much lighter touch. Mr. Howells is one of her greatest admirers in America, and has written most enthusiastically in her praise.—*N. Y. Herald.*

12mo, Cloth, Frontispiece. $1.50

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York and London

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Oppenheimer Treatment

For **ALCOHOLISM**
and
NEURASTHENIA

Greater than any other
Costs less than any institutional treatment
Can be given anywhere by a physician
No detention from business

Dr. Egbert Guernsey, in the Medical Times, wrote:

"Dr. Isaac Oppenheimer, through his knowledge of physiology of the nervous system and drug action, has in years of investigation and careful study produced an alkaloidal treatment acting upon the nerve centers, which checks within a few days the altered nutrition and all desire for alcoholic stimulant.

"The effect of this treatment has been so thoroughly demonstrated that in the interest of humanity a large number of prominent gentlemen have gladly consented to act as an Advisory Board of the Oppenheimer Institute."

Cyrus Edson, M. D., Formerly Health Commissioner of the Port of New York, wrote:

"I have had a pretty extensive experience with the Oppenheimer treatment, having witnessed its effect in perhaps fifty cases. I consider it of very great value, and have yet to see anything but good resulting therefrom. I have noticed no such secondary results as are frequently seen after other so-called 'cures.' In fact, patients feel better and stronger than before in every way. The treatment seems to act as a general restorative and as a tonic while absolutely removing desire for the stimulant, either drug or alcoholic."

Treatment can be secured in every city in the United States either through our representative or through
YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN

Morphinism, Cocainism, and all drug addictions cured in three weeks' time without suffering at our New York Institute

For free information about the Oppenheimer treatment cut out this coupon and mail to

OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE
159 West 34th St., New York

(E) *Name*..... *Address*.....

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen
The pen with the Clip-Cap

IT'S A COMFORT

to use WATERMAN'S IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN.

It eliminates the ink bottle from the desk or table, which is generally overcrowded anyway.

It means that much additional room and that much less worry about spilling.

It means freedom, ease and convenience in writing, and the Clip-Cap is a safety device that grips the pocket and also keeps it from rolling off the desk.

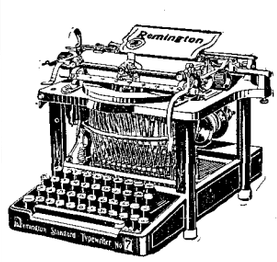
Can be used with any kind of ink, but mixing different kinds of anything is never good and a pen is always better off for a steady diet of one kind.

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen ink is always the same. Fillers for Desk or Travelers' use.

L. E. Waterman Co., 173 Broadway, N.Y.
209 STATE ST. CHICAGO. 8 SCHOOL ST., BOSTON. 961 BROADWAY, OAKLAND, CAL.
136 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

Remington Typewriter

Sales



for first six months of 1906 break all records for

Thirty Years

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY
New York and Everywhere

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED